

=> d ibib abs hitstr ind

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:5238 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:61422
 TITLE: Composition and medical devices utilizing
 bioabsorbable polymeric **waxes**
 INVENTOR(S): **Nathan, Aruna; Rosenblatt, Joel;**
Arnold, Steven C.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 16 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|--|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| US 2003003125 | A1 | 20030102 | US 2001-896004 | 20010629 |
| EP 1270024 | A1 | 20030102 | EP 2002-254564 | 20020628 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR | | | | |

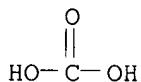
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-896004 A 20010629

AB The present invention is directed to medical devices, pharmaceutical or agricultural compns., and seeds, each contg. a synthetic, bioabsorbable, biocompatible polymeric **wax** that is the reaction product of a polybasic acid or deriv. thereof, a polyol and a fatty acid, the polymeric **wax** having a m.p. less than about 70.degree. C., as detd. by DSC. Poly(monostearoyl glycerol-co-succinate) was prep'd. and the sustained release of risperidone from these polymer microparticles were detd.

IT 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 513-77-9
 , Barium carbonate 1306-06-5, Hydroxyapatite 7758-87-4
 , Calcium phosphate 7778-18-9, Calcium sulfate
 10103-46-5, Calcium phosphate
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (compn. and medical devices utilizing bioabsorbable polymeric
waxes)

RN 471-34-1 CAPLUS

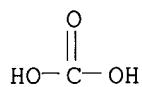
CN Carbonic acid calcium salt (1:1) (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



Ca

RN 513-77-9 CAPLUS

CN Carbonic acid, barium salt (1:1) (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

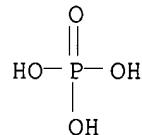


Ba

RN 1306-06-5 CAPLUS
 CN Hydroxylapatite (Ca₅(OH)(PO₄)₃) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

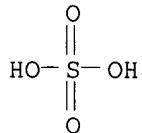
| Component | Ratio | Component Registry Number |
|------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| HO | 1 | 14280-30-9 |
| O ₄ P | 3 | 14265-44-2 |
| Ca | 5 | 7440-70-2 |

RN 7758-87-4 CAPLUS
 CN Phosphoric acid, calcium salt (2:3) (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



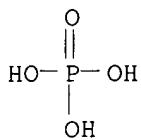
3/2 Ca

RN 7778-18-9 CAPLUS
 CN Sulfuric acid, calcium salt (1:1) (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



Ca

RN 10103-46-5 CAPLUS
 CN Phosphoric acid, calcium salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



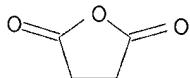
x Ca

IT 479640-91-0P 479640-92-1P 479640-93-2P
479640-94-3PRL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use);
BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(compn. and medical devices utilizing bioabsorbable polymeric
waxes)

RN 479640-91-0 CAPLUS

CN Octadecanoic acid, monoester with 1,2,3-propanetriol, polymer with
dihydro-2,5-furandione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 108-30-5
CMF C4 H4 O3

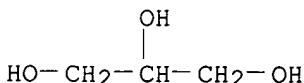
CM 2

CRN 31566-31-1
CMF C21 H42 O4
CCI IDS

CM 3

CRN 57-11-4
CMF C18 H36 O2HO₂C-(CH₂)₁₆-Me

CM 4

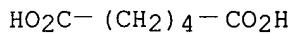
CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3

class is indexing
the invention as
3 components
- anhydride or diacid
- Fatty acid
- polyol

RN 479640-92-1 CAPLUS
 CN Hexanedioic acid, polymer with 1,2,3-propanetriol mono(octadecanoate)
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 124-04-9
 CMF C6 H10 O4

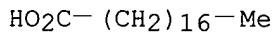


CM 2

CRN 31566-31-1
 CMF C21 H42 O4
 CCI IDS

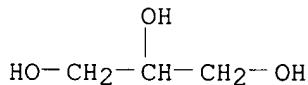
CM 3

CRN 57-11-4
 CMF C18 H36 O2



CM 4

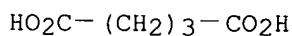
CRN 56-81-5
 CMF C3 H8 O3



RN 479640-93-2 CAPLUS
 CN Pentanedioic acid, polymer with 1,2,3-propanetriol mono(octadecanoate)
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 110-94-1
 CMF C5 H8 O4



CM 2

CRN 31566-31-1
 CMF C21 H42 O4

LEVY 09/896, 004

CCI IDS

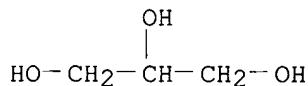
CM 3

CRN 57-11-4
CMF C18 H36 O2

HO₂C—(CH₂)₁₆—Me

CM 4

CRN 56-81-5
CMF C₃ H₈ O₃

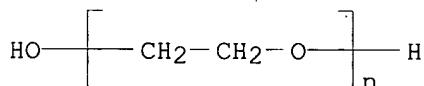


RN 479640-94-3 CAPLUS

CN Octadecanoic acid, monoester with 1,2,3-propanetriol, polymer with dihydro-2,5-furandione and .alpha.-hydro-.omega.-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

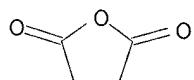
CM 1

CRN 25322-68-3
CMF (C₂ H₄ O)_n H₂ O
CCI PMS



CM 2

CRN 108-30-5
CMF C₄ H₄ O₃



CM 3

CRN 31566-31-1
CMF C₂₁ H₄₂ O₄
CCI IDS

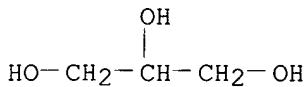
CM 4

CRN 57-11-4
 CMF C18 H36 O2

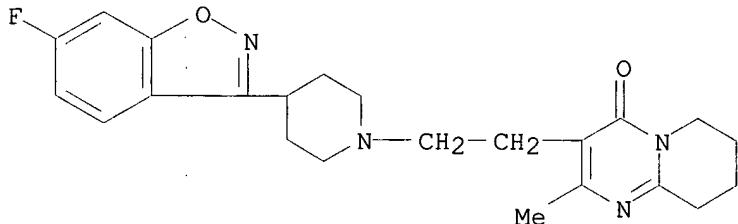
HO₂C—(CH₂)₁₆—Me

CM 5

CRN 56-81-5
 CMF C₃ H₈ O₃



IT 106266-06-2, Risperidone
 RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (compn. and medical devices utilizing bioabsorbable polymeric waxes)
 RN 106266-06-2 CAPLUS
 CN 4H-Pyrido[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-one, 3-[2-[4-(6-fluoro-1,2-benzisoxazol-3-yl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 11096-26-7, Erythropoietin
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (compn. and medical devices utilizing bioabsorbable polymeric waxes)
 RN 11096-26-7 CAPLUS
 CN Erythropoietin (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

IC ICM A01N025-34
 NCL 424408000
 CC 63-8 (Pharmaceuticals)
 Section cross-reference(s): 5, 19
 ST polyester glyceride diacid bioabsorbable medical device
 IT Bone
 (artificial; compn. and medical devices utilizing bioabsorbable polymeric waxes)
 IT Antibacterial agents
 Disinfectants
 Dissolution
 Fungicides

Insecticides
Pesticides
Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(compn. and medical devices utilizing bioabsorbable polymeric
waxes)
IT Fertilizers
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compn. and medical devices utilizing bioabsorbable polymeric
waxes)
IT Polyesters, biological studies
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use);
BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(compn. and medical devices utilizing bioabsorbable polymeric
waxes)
IT Drug delivery systems
(microparticles, sustained-release; compn. and medical devices
utilizing bioabsorbable polymeric **waxes**)
IT Monoglycerides
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use);
BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polymers, with diacids; compn. and medical devices utilizing
bioabsorbable polymeric **waxes**)
IT Drug delivery systems
(sustained-release; compn. and medical devices utilizing bioabsorbable
polymeric **waxes**)
IT **471-34-1**, Calcium carbonate, biological studies **513-77-9**
, Barium carbonate **1306-06-5**, Hydroxyapatite **7758-87-4**
, Calcium phosphate **7778-18-9**, Calcium sulfate
10103-46-5, Calcium phosphate
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compn. and medical devices utilizing bioabsorbable polymeric
waxes)
IT **479640-91-0P 479640-92-1P 479640-93-2P**
479640-94-3P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use);
BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(compn. and medical devices utilizing bioabsorbable polymeric
waxes)
IT **106266-06-2**, Risperidone
RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(compn. and medical devices utilizing bioabsorbable polymeric
waxes)
IT **11096-26-7**, Erythropoietin
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compn. and medical devices utilizing bioabsorbable polymeric
waxes)

Inventor search

LEVY 09/896,004

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:20:07 ON 28 MAR 2003)

FILE 'CPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:20:19 ON 28 MAR 2003

L1 303 S NATHAN A?/AU
L2 281 S ROSENBLATT J?/AU
L3 554 S ARNOLD S?/AU
L4 1136 S L1-3
L5 1 S L4 AND WAX
SELECT RN L5 1

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:21:18 ON 28 MAR 2003

L6 12 S E1-12

FILE 'CPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:22:03 ON 28 MAR 2003

~~FILE 7~~ 1 S L5 AND L6

LEVY 09/896,004

=> d cost

| COST IN U.S. DOLLARS | SINCE FILE ENTRY | TOTAL SESSION |
|--|------------------|---------------|
| CONNECT CHARGES | 0.68 | 1.85 |
| NETWORK CHARGES | 0.12 | 0.36 |
| SEARCH CHARGES | 0.00 | 6.56 |
| DISPLAY CHARGES | 4.61 | 4.98 |
| | ----- | ----- |
| CAPLUS FEE (5%) | 5.41 | 13.75 |
| | 0.26 | 0.64 |
| | ----- | ----- |
| FULL ESTIMATED COST | 5.67 | 14.39 |
| DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS) | SINCE FILE ENTRY | TOTAL SESSION |
| CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE | -0.65 | -0.65 |

IN FILE 'CAPLUS' AT 10:23:23 ON 28 MAR 2003

LEVY 09/896, 004 ← sorry, I
FUBARA 09/972, 219 forgot to
change the
header

=> file reg

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:04:21 ON 28 MAR 2003
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 American Chemical Society (ACS)

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 27 MAR 2003 HIGHEST RN 500857-77-2
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 27 MAR 2003 HIGHEST RN 500857-77-2

=> d-que 1123 ← looking for mixture w/ 3 components
L81 STR ?
6
0
O~C~Ak
1 2 3 ← Fatty acid
at least 6 C

- poly o/
- long chain FA
- dialdehyde

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

CONNECT IS E1 RC AT 1
CONNECT IS E1 RC AT 3
CONNECT IS E1 RC AT 6
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
GGCAT IS HIC AT 3
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

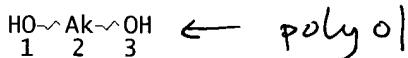
GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 4

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L82 SCR 2043

L84 STR ?



← can have more attachments

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
GGCAT IS SAT AT 2
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 3

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L86 959105 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PMS/CI
L105 STR ?



NODE ATTRIBUTES:

CONNECT IS E2 RC AT 1

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 3

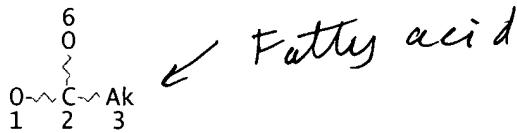
STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L118 437846 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L86 NOT (N OR SI)/ELS
L120 2776 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L118 SSS FUL L81 AND L84 AND L82
L121 2762 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L120/COM

L123 0 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L121 SSS FUL L105 no mix + use / polymers

⇒ d que L127 ← 3 components = polyol

L81 STR?



Fatty acid

diacid / Glycer anhydride

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

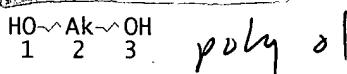
CONNECT IS E1 RC AT 1
CONNECT IS E1 RC AT 3
CONNECT IS E1 RC AT 6
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
GGCAT IS HIC AT 3
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 4

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L82 SCR 2043
L84 STR?



NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
GGCAT IS SAT AT 2
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 3

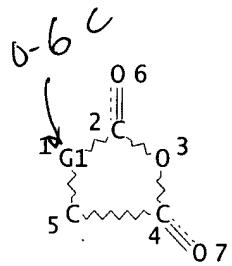
STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L86 959105 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PMS/CI
L118 437846 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L86 NOT (N OR SI)/ELS
L120 2776 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L118 SSS FUL L81 AND L84 AND L82
L121 2762 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L120/COM

L124 STR?

next page

↑ 2762 cycle w/ these 2 components
complete reparation

OR

REP G1=(0-6) C

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

CONNECT IS E1 RC AT 6

CONNECT IS E1 RC AT 7

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

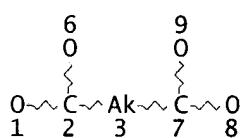
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 7

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

~~L125~~ STR

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

CONNECT IS E1 RC AT 1

CONNECT IS E2 RC AT 3

CONNECT IS E1 RC AT 6

CONNECT IS E1 RC AT 8

CONNECT IS E1 RC AT 9

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

GGCAT IS HIC AT 3

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 7

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

~~L127~~ 723 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L121 SSS FUL (L124 OR L125)723 mixture/
polymers

=> file hcplus

FILE "HCPLUS" ENTERED AT 15:04:23 ON 28 MAR 2003
 USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
 PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
 COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE COVERS 1907 - 28 Mar 2003 VOL 138 ISS 14
 FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 Mar 2003 (20030327/ED)

=> d que nos 129

CT = controlled terminol-

FUBARA 09/972,219

094

L9 12252 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON MONOGLYCERIDES+PFT, NT/CT
L10 60528 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON CARBOXYLIC ACIDS/CT
L12 420 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L9 AND L10
L26 1169 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON RISPERIDONE OR 106266-06-2/RN

NT = narrower term
PFT = old, new &

used for
terms

L29 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L12 AND L26 / 1 cite w/
risperidone

=> d que nos 133

L8 13249 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON WAXES+PFT/CT
L11 145563 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON POLYESTERS+PFT/CT
L26 1169 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON RISPERIDONE OR 106266-06-2/RN

L30 833 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 AND L11

L33 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L30 AND L26 2 cites w/ risperidone

=> d que nos 135

L8 13249 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON WAXES+PFT/CT
L9 12252 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON MONOGLYCERIDES+PFT, NT/CT
L10 60528 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON CARBOXYLIC ACIDS/CT
L11 145563 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON POLYESTERS+PFT/CT
L12 420 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L9 AND L10
L13 37 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 AND L12
L20 172352 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON GLYCOLS+PFT, NT/CT
L21 18 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 AND L20
L22 87574 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON POLYOL/OBI OR GLYCEROL/OBI OR
56-81-5/RN ↗ for glycerol
L23 19 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 AND L22
L24 82665 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON PEG/OBI OR POLYETHYLENE
GLYCOL/OBI OR 25322-68-3/RN ↗ RN for PEG
L25 10 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 AND L24
L34 3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21 OR L23 OR L25) AND L11
L35 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L34 AND 37-6/SC, SX ≠ section code for
plastics

=> d que nos 139

L8 13249 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON WAXES+PFT/CT
L9 12252 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON MONOGLYCERIDES+PFT, NT/CT
L10 60528 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON CARBOXYLIC ACIDS/CT
L11 145563 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON POLYESTERS+PFT/CT
L12 420 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L9 AND L10
L13 37 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 AND L12
L20 172352 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON GLYCOLS+PFT, NT/CT
L21 18 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 AND L20
L22 87574 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON POLYOL/OBI OR GLYCEROL/OBI OR
56-81-5/RN
L23 19 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 AND L22
L24 82665 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON PEG/OBI OR POLYETHYLENE
GLYCOL/OBI OR 25322-68-3/RN
L25 10 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 AND L24
L30 833 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 AND L11
L31 21 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L30 AND L9
L38 11 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21 OR L23 OR L25 OR L31)
AND 63-6/SC, SX

obi = old basic
in d ex

L39 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L38 AND (DIACID? OR DICARBOX?) 2 cites

=> d que nos 168

L11 145563 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON POLYESTERS+PFT/CT
 L55 55255 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (108-30-5/CRN OR 108-55-4/CRN
 OR 110-15-6/CRN OR 110-94-1/CRN OR 110-99-6/CRN OR 111-16-0/CR
 N OR 111-20-6/CRN OR 124-04-9/CRN OR 4480-83-5/CRN OR 505-48-6/
 CRN OR 526-83-0/CRN OR 6915-15-7/CRN OR 77-92-9/CRN OR
 87-69-4/CRN) } registered mix-
 tures containing
 cpds (diacids)
 in claim 34

L56 13709 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 56-81-5/CRN ← glycerol
 L57 1294 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L55 AND L56
 L58 154 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L57 AND NC=3
 L59 24 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L58 AND "MONO" ← monoglyceride
 L67 41 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L59 41 cpds
 L68 4 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 AND L67 4 cites

=> d que nos 169

L26 1169 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON RISPERIDONE OR 106266-06-2/RN
 L55 55255 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (108-30-5/CRN OR 108-55-4/CRN
 OR 110-15-6/CRN OR 110-94-1/CRN OR 110-99-6/CRN OR 111-16-0/CR
 N OR 111-20-6/CRN OR 124-04-9/CRN OR 4480-83-5/CRN OR 505-48-6/
 CRN OR 526-83-0/CRN OR 6915-15-7/CRN OR 77-92-9/CRN OR
 87-69-4/CRN) } CRN = component registry
 L56 13709 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 56-81-5/CRN number → finds
 L57 1294 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L55 AND L56 mixtures
 L58 154 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L57 AND NC=3
 L59 24 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L58 AND "MONO"
 L61 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 106266-06-2/CRN
 L67 41 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L59
 L69 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L67 AND (L61 OR L26), 1 cite registered by
 CAS

=> d que nos 171

L55 55255 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (108-30-5/CRN OR 108-55-4/CRN
 OR 110-15-6/CRN OR 110-94-1/CRN OR 110-99-6/CRN OR 111-16-0/CR
 N OR 111-20-6/CRN OR 124-04-9/CRN OR 4480-83-5/CRN OR 505-48-6/
 CRN OR 526-83-0/CRN OR 6915-15-7/CRN OR 77-92-9/CRN OR
 87-69-4/CRN) } reg mixtures w/ cl 34 acids

L56 13709 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 56-81-5/CRN
 L57 1294 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L55 AND L56
 L58 154 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L57 AND NC=3 # of components = 3
 L59 24 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L58 AND "MONO"
 L67 41 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L59
 L71 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L67 AND WAXES/IT 1 cite

=> d que nos 179

IT = indexing term

L73 2824 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ?ALDEHYD? AND WAX
 L74 9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L73 AND MONOGLYCERID?
 L79 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L74 AND (RESINOUS OR DISPERSIO) 2 cites
 (NS)/TI

=> d que nos 179

L73 2824 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ?ALDEHYD? AND WAX
 L74 9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L73 AND MONOGLYCERID?
 L79 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L74 AND (RESINOUS OR DISPERSIO
 NS) /TI 2 cites

=> d que nos 1131

L81 STR
 L82 SCR 2043
 L84 STR
 L86 959105 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PMS/CI
 L118 437846 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L86 NOT (N OR SI)/ELS
 L120 2776 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L118 SSS FUL L81 AND L84 AND L82
 L121 2762 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L120/COM
 L124 STR
 L125 STR
 L127 723 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L121 SSS FUL (L124 OR L125) 723 mixtures w/
 L128 329 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L127
 L131 8 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L128 AND WAX, 8 cites diacid, polyol
 fatty acid

=> d que nos 1134

L81 STR
 L82 SCR 2043
 L84 STR
 L86 959105 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PMS/CI
 L118 437846 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L86 NOT (N OR SI)/ELS
 L120 2776 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L118 SSS FUL L81 AND L84 AND L82
 L121 2762 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L120/COM
 L124 STR
 L125 STR
 L127 723 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L121 SSS FUL (L124 OR L125)
 L128 329 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L127
 L133 23 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L128(L)BIOL/RL ← biological role
 L134 15 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L133 NOT COSMETIC, 15 cites

=> d que nos 1136

L26 1169 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON RISPERIDONE OR 106266-06-2/RN
 L81 STR
 L82 SCR 2043
 L84 STR
 L86 959105 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PMS/CI
 L118 437846 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L86 NOT (N OR SI)/ELS
 L120 2776 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L118 SSS FUL L81 AND L84 AND L82
 L121 2762 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L120/COM
 L124 STR
 L125 STR
 L127 723 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L121 SSS FUL (L124 OR L125)
 L128 329 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L127
 L136 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (PESTICID? OR HERBICID? OR L26 OR AGR/RL) AND L128 1 cite
 agricultural role

=> s 129 or 133 or 135 or 139 or 168 or 169 or 171 or 179 or 1131 or 1134 or 1136

L152 L153 L29 OR L33 OR L35 OR L39 OR L68 OR L69 OR L71 OR L79 OR L131 OR
 L134 OR L136 33 cites total for HCAPLUS

=> file uspatfull

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 15:04:32 ON 28 MAR 2003
 CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 27 Mar 2003 (20030327/PD)
 FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 Mar 2003 (20030327/ED)
 HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US6539548
 HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2003061649
 CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 27 Mar 2003 (20030327/UPCA)
 ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 27 Mar 2003 (20030327/PD)
 REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Dec 2002
 USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Dec 2002

=> d que nos 1151

L55 55255 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (108-30-5/CRN OR 108-55-4/CRN
 OR 110-15-6/CRN OR 110-94-1/CRN OR 110-99-6/CRN OR 111-16-0/CR
 N OR 111-20-6/CRN OR 124-04-9/CRN OR 4480-83-5/CRN OR 505-48-6/
 CRN OR 526-83-0/CRN OR 6915-15-7/CRN OR 77-92-9/CRN OR
 87-69-4/CRN)
 L56 13709 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 56-81-5/CRN
 L57 1294 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L55 AND L56
 L58 154 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L57 AND NC=3
 L59 24 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L58 AND "MONO"
 L81 STR
 L82 SCR 2043
 L84 STR
 L86 959105 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PMS/CI
 L118 437846 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L86 NOT (N OR SI)/ELS
 L120 2776 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L118 SSS FUL L81 AND L84 AND L82
 L121 2762 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L120/COM
 L124 STR
 L125 STR
 L127 723 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L121 SSS FUL (L124 OR L125) ← polymers/ mixtures
 L137 102 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L127
 L138 3 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L59 w/ polyol, diacid
 L139 104 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON (L137 OR L138)
 L140 21 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L139 AND WAX
 L142 13 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON (PESTICID? OR HERBICID? OR
 AGRICUL? OR DRUG OR NUTRIENT OR PHARMACEUT?) AND L139
 L143 2 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L140 AND L142
 L144 32 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L140 OR L142
 L145 30 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L144 NOT L143
 L148 6 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND (BIOMEDICAL OR
 PHARMACEUTICAL OR OLIGOMERIZED OR PHARMACO?)/TI
 L150 5 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L148 NOT (DIVISION OR
 CONTINUATION)
 L151 4 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L150 NOT NOVEL/TI 4 patents

=> d que nos 1143

L55 55255 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (108-30-5/CRN OR 108-55-4/CRN
 OR 110-15-6/CRN OR 110-94-1/CRN OR 110-99-6/CRN OR 111-16-0/CR
 N OR 111-20-6/CRN OR 124-04-9/CRN OR 4480-83-5/CRN OR 505-48-6/
 CRN OR 526-83-0/CRN OR 6915-15-7/CRN OR 77-92-9/CRN OR

87-69-4/CRN)

L56 13709 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 56-81-5/CRN
 L57 1294 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L55 AND L56
 L58 154 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L57 AND NC=3
 L59 24 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L58 AND "MONO"
 L81 STR
 L82 SCR 2043
 L84 STR
 L86 959105 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PMS/CI
 L118 437846 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L86 NOT (N OR SI)/ELS
 L120 2776 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L118 SSS FUL L81 AND L84 AND L82
 L121 2762 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L120/COM
 L124 STR
 L125 STR
 L127 723 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L121 SSS FUL (L124 OR L125)
 L137 102 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L127
 L138 3 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L59
 L139 104 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON (L137 OR L138)
 L140 21 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L139 AND WAX
 L142 13 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON (PESTICID? OR HERBICID? OR
 AGRICUL? OR DRUG OR NUTRIENT OR PHARMACEUT?) AND L139

L143 2 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L140 AND L142, 2 patients

=> s l143 or l151

L153 6 L143 OR L151 : 6 patients total

=> dup rem l152 l153

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:05:30 ON 28 MAR 2003

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.

PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 15:05:30 ON 28 MAR 2003

CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L152

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L153

L154 38 DUP REM L152 L153 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED) * removing duplicates
 ANSWERS '1-33' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
 ANSWERS '34-38' FROM FILE USPATFULL

=> d 1b1b abs hitstr 1-38 >

L154 ANSWER 1 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 1
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:5238 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:61422
 TITLE: Composition and medical devices utilizing
 bioabsorbable polymeric waxes
 INVENTOR(S): Nathan, Aruna; Rosenblatt, Joel; Arnold, Steven C.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 16 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| US 2003003125 | A1 | 20030102 | US 2001-896004 | 20010629 |

EP 1270024 A1 20030102 EP 2002-254564 20020628
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-896004 A 20010629

AB The present invention is directed to medical devices, pharmaceutical or agricultural compns., and seeds, each contg. a synthetic, bioabsorbable, biocompatible polymeric wax that is the reaction product of a polybasic acid or deriv. thereof, a polyol and a fatty acid, the polymeric wax having a m.p. less than about 70.degree. C., as detd. by DSC. Poly(monostearoyl glycerol-co-succinate) was prep'd. and the sustained release of **risperidone** from these polymer microparticles were detd.

IT 479640-91-0P 479640-94-3P

RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use);
BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (compn. and medical devices utilizing bioabsorbable polymeric waxes)

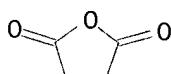
RN 479640-91-0 HCPLUS

CN Octadecanoic acid, monoester with 1,2,3-propanetriol, polymer with dihydro-2,5-furandione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 108-30-5

CMF C4 H4 O3



CM 2

CRN 31566-31-1

CMF C21 H42 O4

CCI IDS

CM 3

CRN 57-11-4

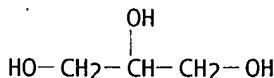
CMF C18 H36 O2

HO₂C—(CH₂)₁₆—Me

CM 4

CRN 56-81-5

CMF C3 H8 O3



RN 479640-94-3 HCPLUS

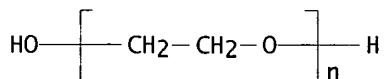
CN Octadecanoic acid, monoester with 1,2,3-propanetriol, polymer with dihydro-2,5-furandione and .alpha.-hydro-.omega.-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 25322-68-3

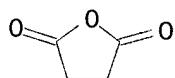
CMF (C₂ H₄ O)_n H₂ O

CCI PMS



CM 2

CRN 108-30-5

CMF C₄ H₄ O₃

CM 3

CRN 31566-31-1

CMF C₂₁ H₄₂ O₄

CCI IDS

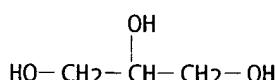
CM 4

CRN 57-11-4

CMF C₁₈ H₃₆ O₂HO₂C—(CH₂)₁₆—Me

CM 5

CRN 56-81-5

CMF C₃ H₈ O₃

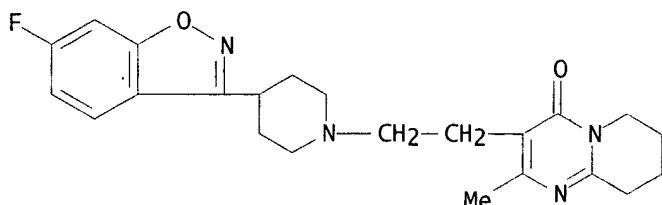
IT 106266-06-2, Risperidone

RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(compr. and medical devices utilizing bioabsorbable polymeric waxes)

RN 106266-06-2 HCPLUS

CN 4H-Pyrido[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-one, 3-[2-[4-(6-fluoro-1,2-benzisoxazol-3-yl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L154 ANSWER 2 OF 38 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:814824 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:341881

TITLE: Nonaqueous hair styling compositions

INVENTOR(S): Cincotta, Joseph J.; Coppola, Linda

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 20 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| US 2002155962 | A1 | 20021024 | US 2001-764942 | 20010117 |
| US 2002155962 | A1 | 20021024 | US 2001-764942 | 20010117 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-764942 A 20010117

AB A hair styling compn. includes a vinyl copolymer and a nonaq. solvent. Another hair styling compn. contains a vinyl copolymer, a nonaq. solvent, a urethane copolymer, a polyester and optionally a second nonaq. solvent. Film formers and other additives may be included in the compn. The compns. are applied to the hair. Heat may be used in connection with the application. A method of making the compns. by adding copolymers one at a time and stirring until clear mixts. are obtained after each addn. is disclosed. A hair styling lotion contained denatured alc. 20-40, Benzophenone-3 0.2-0.5, pentylene glycol 5-10, propylene glycol 40-60, cetearyl octanoate 1-5, trimethylpentanediol/adipic acid/glycerin crosslinked polymer 1-3, PVP/VA 5-15, and Dimethicone/IPDI copolymer 1%. [This abstr. record is one of 2 records for this document necessitated by the large no. of index entries to fully index the document and publication system constraints].

IT 473452-70-9

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nonaq. hair styling compns.)

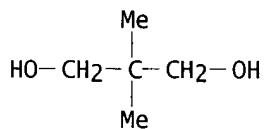
RN 473452-70-9 HCPLUS

CN Hexadecanoic acid, polymer with benzoic acid, 2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol and 1,3-isobenzofurandione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

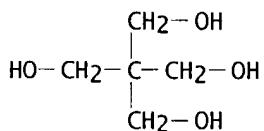
CRN 126-30-7

CMF C5 H12 O2



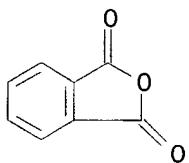
CM 2

CRN 115-77-5
CMF C5 H12 O4



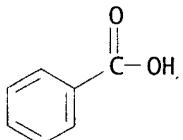
CM 3

CRN 85-44-9
CMF C8 H4 O3



CM 4

CRN 65-85-0
CMF C7 H6 O2



CM 5

CRN 57-10-3
CMF C16 H32 O2

HO₂C-(CH₂)₁₄-Me

L154 ANSWER 3 OF 38 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:885707 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:11194
 TITLE: Preparation of injectable suspensions having improved injectability
 INVENTOR(S): Ramstack, J. Michael; Riley, M. Gary I.; Zale, Stephen E.; Hotz, Joyce M.; Johnson, Olufunmi L.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alkermes Controlled Therapeutics Inc. I, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

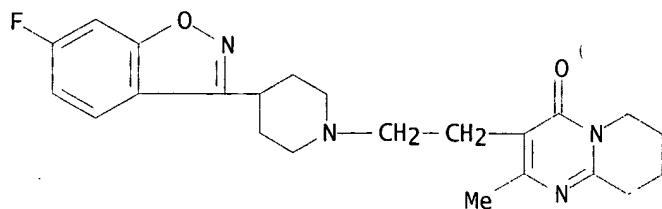
| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 2001091720 | A2 | 20011206 | WO 2001-US12652 | 20010419 |
| WO 2001091720 | A3 | 20020523 | | |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| US 6495164 | B1 | 20021217 | US 2000-577875 | 20000525 |
| EP 1283699 | A2 | 20030219 | EP 2001-928628 | 20010419 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR | | | | |
| NO 2002005164 | A | 20021125 | NO 2002-5164 | 20021028 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-577875 A 20000525 | | | | |
| WO 2001-US12652 W 20010419 | | | | |

AB Injectable compns. include microparticles in an aq. injection vehicle having a viscosity of at least 20 cp at 20.degree.. The increased viscosity of the injection vehicle that constitutes the fluid phase of the suspension significantly reduces in vivo injectability failures. The injectable compns. can be made by mixing dry microparticles with an aq. injection vehicle to form a suspension, and then mixing the suspension with a viscosity enhancing agent to increase the viscosity of the fluid phase of the suspension to the desired level for improved injectability. A drug soln. was prep'd. by dissolving 400 g **risperidone** in 1267 g benzyl alc. to form a 24% drug soln. A polymer soln. was formed by dissolving 600 g of poly(glycolide-lactide) in 3000 g Et acetate to form a 16.7% polymer soln. The drug soln. and the polymer soln. were combined to form a first, discontinuous phase. The second, continuous phase was prep'd. by prep'g. a 30-L soln. of 1% PVA, the PVA acting as an emulsifier. The 2 phases were combined by using a static mixer. A total flow rate of 3 L/min generally provided microparticle size distributions with a mass median diam. in the range of about 80-90 .mu..

IT 106266-06-2, **Risperidone**
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (prep'n. of injectable suspensions having improved injectability)

RN 106266-06-2 HCPLUS

CN 4H-Pyrido[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-one, 3-[2-[4-(6-fluoro-1,2-benzisoxazol-3-yl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L154 ANSWER 4 OF 38 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:167796 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:212738

TITLE: Delayed-action pharmaceuticals containing tramadol saccharinate and polymers

INVENTOR(S): Bartholomaeus, Johannes; Kugelmann, Heinrich; Ziegler, Iris

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Gruenthal G.m.b.H., Germany

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 53 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| WO 2001015683 | A1 | 20010308 | WO 2000-EP7527 | 20000803 |
| W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| DE 19940740 | A1 | 20010301 | DE 1999-19940740 | 19990831 |
| DE 19940944 | A1 | 20010315 | DE 1999-19940944 | 19990831 |
| DE 10023699 | A1 | 20010419 | DE 2000-10023699 | 20000516 |
| EP 1207866 | A1 | 20020529 | EP 2000-949447 | 20000803 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL | | | | |
| BR 2000013825 | A | 20020723 | BR 2000-13825 | 20000803 |
| JP 2003508430 | T2 | 20030304 | JP 2001-519897 | 20000803 |
| NO 2002000975 | A | 20020227 | NO 2002-975 | 20020227 |
| US 2003035835 | A1 | 20030220 | US 2002-84248 | 20020228 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | DE 1999-19940740 A | 19990831 |
| | | | DE 1999-19940944 A | 19990831 |
| | | | DE 2000-10023699 A | 20000516 |
| | | | DE 1999-29923344 U1 | 19990831 |
| | | | DE 1999-29923345 U1 | 19990831 |
| | | | WO 2000-EP7527 W | 20000803 |

AB The invention relates to tramadol forms of administration whose action is delayed by means of a coating and which contain tramadol in the form of tramadol saccharinate and optionally, other adjuvants. Pellets were

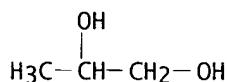
prepd. from tramadol-HCl 500, sodium saccharinate 345, and Avicel PH-101 845 g. the pellets were coated with an aq. dispersion contg. Eudragit RS30D and RL30D and glycerin monostearate.

IT 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 25322-68-3
, Polyethylene glycol 25496-72-4, Glycerin monooleate

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(delayed-action pharmaceuticals contg. tramadol saccharinate and polymers)

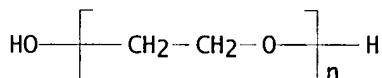
RN 57-55-6 HCPLUS

CN 1,2-Propanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 25322-68-3 HCPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-hydro-.omega.-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 25496-72-4 HCPLUS

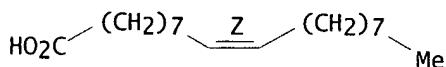
CN 9-Octadecenoic acid (9Z)-, monoester with 1,2,3-propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 112-80-1

CMF C18 H34 O2

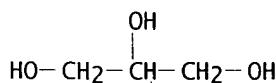
Double bond geometry as shown.



CM 2

CRN 56-81-5

CMF C3 H8 O3



REFERENCE COUNT:

2

THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L154 ANSWER 5 OF 38 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:167783 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:212734
 TITLE: Oral dosage forms containing polymers and plasticizers
 INVENTOR(S): Bartholomaeus, Johannes; Ziegler, Iris
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Gruenthal G.m.b.H., Germany
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
 PATENT INFORMATION:

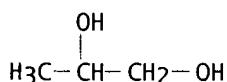
| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|--|------|----------|------------------|----------|
| WO 2001015667 | A1 | 20010308 | WO 2000-EP8402 | 20000829 |
| W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| DE 19940740 | A1 | 20010301 | DE 1999-19940740 | 19990831 |
| DE 19940944 | A1 | 20010315 | DE 1999-19940944 | 19990831 |
| DE 10023699 | A1 | 20010419 | DE 2000-10023699 | 20000516 |
| EP 1207858 | A1 | 20020529 | EP 2000-964052 | 20000829 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL | | | | |
| BR 2000013826 | A | 20020730 | BR 2000-13826 | 20000829 |
| JP 2003511351 | T2 | 20030325 | JP 2001-519881 | 20000829 |
| NO 2002000939 | A | 20020422 | NO 2002-939 | 20020226 |
| US 2002176888 | A1 | 20021128 | US 2002-84674 | 20020228 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | | |
| DE 1999-19940740 A 19990831 | | | | |
| DE 1999-19940944 A 19990831 | | | | |
| DE 2000-10023699 A 20000516 | | | | |
| DE 1999-29923344 U1 19990831 | | | | |
| DE 1999-29923345 U1 19990831 | | | | |
| WO 2000-EP8402 W 20000829 | | | | |

AB The invention relates to oral dosage forms with controlled total-release of an active substance. The active substance is present in the form of at least 2 different salts that are present in the dosage form in a solid state of aggregation and the release of the substances in vitro occur differently. Tablets contained promethazine-HCl 15, another promethazine salt 39, microcryst. cellulose 120, HPMC 75, siO₂ 2.5 and Mg stearate 2.5 g.

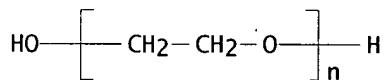
IT 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 25322-68-3
, Polyethylene glycol 31566-31-1, Glycerin monostearate
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (oral dosage forms contg. polymers and plasticizers)

RN 57-55-6 HCPLUS

CN 1,2-Propanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 25322-68-3 HCPLUS
 CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-hydro-.omega.-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)



RN 31566-31-1 HCPLUS
 CN Octadecanoic acid, monoester with 1,2,3-propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)

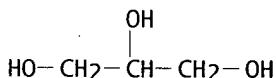
CM 1

CRN 57-11-4
 CMF C18 H36 O2

HO₂C-(CH₂)₁₆-Me

CM 2

CRN 56-81-5
 CMF C3 H8 O3



REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L154 ANSWER 6 OF 38 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:393536 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:156293
 TITLE: Preparation and drug delivery properties of poly(dimer
 acid-sebacic acid) copolymers
 AUTHOR(S): Zhou, Zhibin; Huang, Kaixun; Xu, Mingfei; Xu, Huibi
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. of Chemistry, HUST, Wuhan, 430074, Peop. Rep.
 China
 SOURCE: Huazhong Keji Daxue Xuebao, Ziran Kexueban (2001),
 29(1), 96-98
 CODEN: HKDXAT; ISSN: 1671-4512
 PUBLISHER: Huazhong Keji Daxue Xuebao Bianjibu
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Chinese
 AB Poly (dimer acid-sebacic acid) copolymers with high mol. wts. are
 successfully prep'd. by melting condensation of dimer acid prepolymer and
 sebacic acid prepolymer under high vacuum conditions. The copolymers are
 characterized by FT-IR, GPC, DSC, and TGA analyses. In vitro degrdn. of
 the copolymers in phosphate buffer at 37.degree. are detd. The release
 profiles of model drug, ciprofloxacin hydrochloride, from the copolymers
 follow first order release kinetics.

IT 136036-22-1P

RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use);
BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (prepn. and drug delivery properties of poly(dimer acid-sebacic acid)
 copolymers)

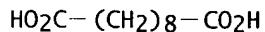
RN 136036-22-1 HCPLUS

CN Decanedioic acid, polymer with (9Z)-9-octadecenoic acid dimer (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 111-20-6

CMF C10 H18 O4



CM 2

CRN 7049-68-5

CMF (C18 H34 O2)2

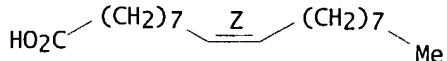
CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 112-80-1

CMF C18 H34 O2

Double bond geometry as shown.



L154 ANSWER 7 OF 38 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:725436 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:301171

TITLE: Compositions and methods for improved delivery of
 ionizable hydrophobic therapeutic agents

INVENTOR(S): Chen, Feng-jing; Patel, Manesh V.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lipocene, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 99 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---------------|---|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 2000059475 | A1 | 20001012 | WO 2000-US7342 | 20000316 |
| W: | AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | |
| RW: | GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, | | | |

DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF,
 CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 US 6383471 B1 20020507 US 1999-287043 19990406
 EP 1165048 A1 20020102 EP 2000-916547 20000316
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-287043 A 19990406
 WO 2000-US7342 W 20000316

AB The present invention is directed to a pharmaceutical compn. including a hydrophobic therapeutic agent having at least one ionizable functional group, and a carrier. The carrier includes an ionizing agent capable of ionizing the functional group, a surfactant, and optionally solubilizers, triglycerides, and neutralizing agents. The invention further relates to a method of prep. such compns. by providing a compn. of an ionizable hydrophobic therapeutic agent, an ionizing agent, and a surfactant, and neutralizing a portion of the ionizing agent with a neutralizing agent. The compns. of the invention are particularly suitable for use in oral dosage forms. A carrier contg. concd. phosphoric acid 0.025, Tween-20 0.3, Arlacel 186 0.2, sodium taurocholate 0.15, propylene glycol 0.3 g was formulated. Itraconazole was included in the carrier at 30 mg/mL for testing the stability of the itraconazole soln. upon diln. in simulated gastric fluid.

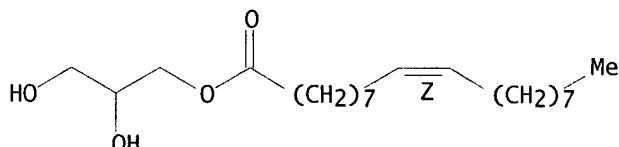
IT 111-03-5, Glyceryl monooleate 106266-06-2,
Risperidone

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (pharmaceutical compns. contg. hydrophobic therapeutic agents and
 carriers contg. ionizing agents and surfactants and triglycerides)

RN 111-03-5 HCPLUS

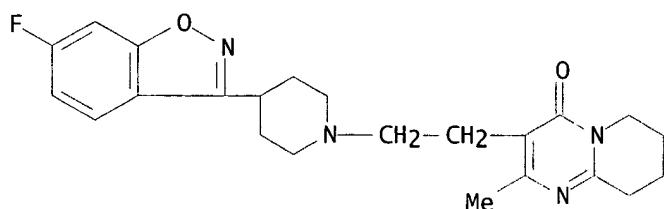
CN 9-Octadecenoic acid (9Z)-, 2,3-dihydroxypropyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 106266-06-2 HCPLUS

CN 4H-Pyrido[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-one, 3-[2-[4-(6-fluoro-1,2-benzisoxazol-3-yl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L154 ANSWER 8 OF 38 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:351569 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:5974
 TITLE: Resins for printing inks and printing inks
 INVENTOR(S): Yasuike, Madoka; Satou, Kouji; Utsugi, Masayoshi;
 Yajima, Hisao
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyo Ink Mfg. Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 89 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|--|------|----------|-----------------|------------|
| WO 2000029455 | A1 | 20000525 | WO 1999-JP6384 | 19991116 |
| W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| EP 1160259 | A1 | 20011205 | EP 1999-972229 | 19991116 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO | | | | |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 1998-324627 | A 19981116 |
| | | | JP 1998-338333 | A 19981130 |
| | | | JP 1998-346296 | A 19981207 |
| | | | WO 1999-JP6384 | W 19991116 |

AB A hydrocarbon resin is modified by esterification with a long-chain aliph. alc., has m.p. $\geq 100^\circ\text{C}$, solv. $\geq 100^\circ\text{C}$ in terms of turbidity in a hydrocarbon solvent having b.p. $\geq 200^\circ\text{C}$ and consisting of ≥ 1 naphthenic and/or paraffinic hydrocarbon having content of aroms. $\geq 3\%$. Thus, 470 parts Marukarez M 510A (dicyclopentadiene-pentadiene copolymer) was maleated with 30 parts maleic anhydride, mixed (300 parts) with 20 parts Bu Et propanediol, heated 3 h at 250°C under N, mixed (40 parts) with a solvent 40, linseed oil 20, and a gelation agent to prep. a gel varnish for inks.

IT 270909-25-6P, Butyl ethyl propanediol-dicyclopentadiene-maleic anhydride-pentadiene-1,1,1-trimethyloloctane copolymer linoleate
 270909-45-0P, Butyl ethyl propanediol-dicyclopentadiene-maleic anhydride-octenylsuccinic anhydride-pentadiene copolymer laurate
 270909-58-5P, Dicyclopentadiene-dodecenylsuccinic anhydride-maleic anhydride-pentadiene-1,1,1-trimethyloloctane copolymer laurate
 270909-59-6P, Dicyclopentadiene-dodecenylsuccinic anhydride-maleic anhydride-pentadiene-1,1,1-trimethyloloctane copolymer linoleate
 270909-63-2P, Butyl ethyl propanediol-dicyclopentadiene-dodecenylsuccinic anhydride-maleic anhydride-pentadiene-1,1,1-trimethyloloctane copolymer laurate 270909-64-3P, Butyl ethyl propanediol-dicyclopentadiene-dodecenylsuccinic anhydride-maleic anhydride-pentadiene-1,1,1-trimethyloloctane copolymer linoleate
 270910-58-2P, Butyl ethyl propanediol-dicyclopentadiene-maleic anhydride-pentadiene-1,1,1-trimethyloloctane copolymer laurate
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (unsatd. carboxylic acid- and anhydride-modified hydrocarbon resin esters for printing inks)

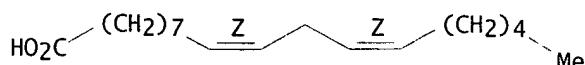
RN 270909-25-6 HCPLUS

CN 2,5-Furandione, polymer with 2-butyl-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol,
 2-heptyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, pentadiene and
 3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methano-1H-indene, (9Z,12Z)-9,12-octadecadienoate
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 60-33-3
 CMF C18 H32 O2

Double bond geometry as shown.

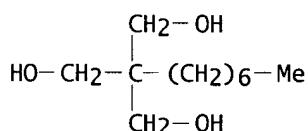


CM 2

CRN 270909-10-9
 CMF (C11 H24 O3 . C10 H12 . C9 H20 O2 . C5 H8 . C4 H2 O3)x
 CCI PMS

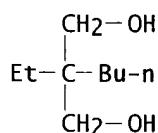
CM 3

CRN 4780-30-7
 CMF C11 H24 O3



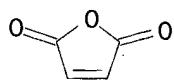
CM 4

CRN 115-84-4
 CMF C9 H20 O2



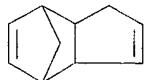
CM 5

CRN 108-31-6
 CMF C4 H2 O3



CM 6

CRN 77-73-6
CMF C10 H12



CM 7

CRN 41050-31-1
CMF C5 H8
CCI IDS

CM 8

CRN 109-66-0
CMF C5 H12

H₃C—CH₂—CH₂—CH₂—CH₃

RN 270909-45-0 HCPLUS

CN 2,5-Furandione, dihydro-3-(octenyl)-, polymer with 2-butyl-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol, 2,5-furandione, pentadiene and 3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methano-1H-indene, dodecanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 143-07-7
CMF C12 H24 O2

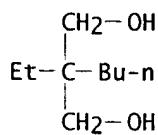
HO₂C—(CH₂)₁₀—Me

CM 2

CRN 270909-26-7
CMF (C12 H18 O3 . C10 H12 . C9 H20 O2 . C5 H8 . C4 H2 O3)x
CCI PMS

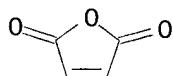
CM 3

CRN 115-84-4
CMF C9 H20 O2



CM 4

CRN 108-31-6
CMF C4 H2 O3



CM 5

CRN 77-73-6
CMF C10 H12



CM 6

CRN 41050-31-1
CMF C5 H8
CCI IDS

CM 7

CRN 109-66-0
CMF C5 H12

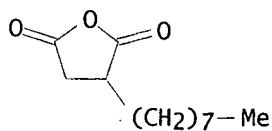
H₃C—CH₂—CH₂—CH₂—CH₃

CM 8

CRN 26680-54-6
CMF C12 H18 O3
CCI IDS

CM 9

CRN 4200-92-4
CMF C12 H20 O3



RN 270909-58-5 HCPLUS

CN 2,5-Furandione, 3-(dodecyl)dihydro-, polymer with 2,5-furandione, 2-heptyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, pentadiene and 3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methano-1H-indene, dodecanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 143-07-7

CMF C12 H24 O2

HO₂C-(CH₂)₁₀-Me

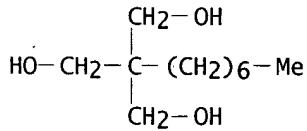
CM 2

CRN 270909-48-3

CMF (C16 H₂₆ O₃ . C₁₁ H₂₄ O₃ . C₁₀ H₁₂ . C₅ H₈ . C₄ H₂ O₃)_x
CCI PMS

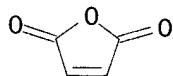
CM 3

CRN 4780-30-7

CMF C₁₁ H₂₄ O₃

CM 4

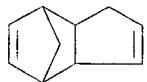
CRN 108-31-6

CMF C₄ H₂ O₃

CM 5

CRN 77-73-6

CMF C₁₀ H₁₂



CM 6

CRN 41050-31-1
 CMF C5 H8
 CCI IDS

CM 7

CRN 109-66-0
 CMF C5 H12

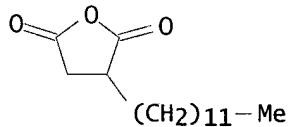
H₃C--CH₂--CH₂--CH₂--CH₃

CM 8

CRN 25377-73-5
 CMF C16 H26 O3
 CCI IDS

CM 9

CRN 2561-85-5
 CMF C16 H28 O3



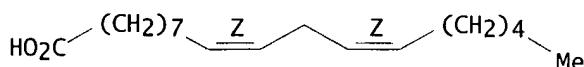
RN 270909-59-6 HCPLUS

CN 2,5-Furandione, 3-(dodecyl)dihydro-, polymer with 2,5-furandione, 2-heptyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, pentadiene and 3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methano-1H-indene, (9Z,12Z)-9,12-octadecadienoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 60-33-3
 CMF C18 H32 O2

Double bond geometry as shown.

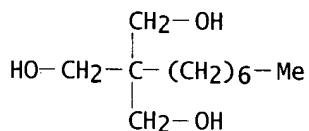


CM 2

CRN 270909-48-3
CMF (C16 H26 O3 . C11 H24 O3 . C10 H12 . C5 H8 . C4 H2 O3)x
CCI PMS

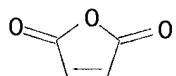
CM 3

CRN 4780-30-7
CMF C11 H24 O3



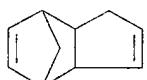
CM 4

CRN 108-31-6
CMF C4 H2 O3



CM 5

CRN 77-73-6
CMF C10 H12



CM 6

CRN 41050-31-1
CMF C5 H8
CCI IDS

CM 7

CRN 109-66-0
CMF C5 H12

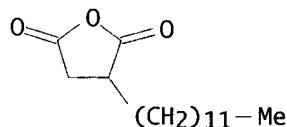
H₃C-CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-CH₃

CM 8

CRN 25377-73-5
 CMF C16 H26 O3
 CCI IDS

CM 9

CRN 2561-85-5
 CMF C16 H28 O3



RN 270909-63-2 HCPLUS

CN 2,5-Furandione, 3-(dodecyl)dihydro-, polymer with 2-butyl-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol, 2,5-furandione, 2-heptyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, pentadiene and 3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methano-1H-indene, dodecanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 143-07-7
 CMF C12 H24 O2

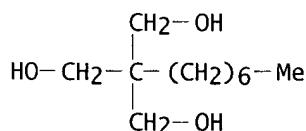
HO₂C-(CH₂)₁₀-Me

CM 2

CRN 270909-51-8
 CMF (C16 H26 O3 . C11 H24 O3 . C10 H12 . C9 H20 O2 . C5 H8 . C4 H2 O3)x
 CCI PMS

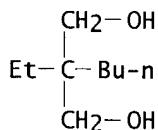
CM 3

CRN 4780-30-7
 CMF C11 H24 O3



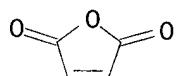
CM 4

CRN 115-84-4
 CMF C9 H20 O2



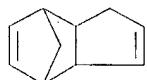
CM 5

CRN 108-31-6
CMF C4 H2 03



CM 6

CRN 77-73-6
CMF C10 H12



CM 7

CRN 41050-31-1
CMF C5 H8
CCI IDS

CM 8

CRN 109-66-0
CMF C5 H12

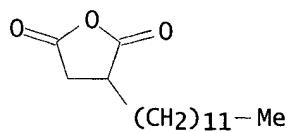
$$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$$

CM 9

CRN 25377-73-5
CMF C16 H26 03
CCI IDS

CM 10

CRN 2561-85-5
CMF C16 H28 03



RN 270909-64-3 HCAPLUS

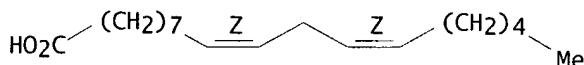
CN 2,5-Furandione, 3-(dodecenyl)dihydro-, polymer with 2-butyl-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol, 2,5-furandione, 2-heptyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, pentadiene and 3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methano-1H-indene, (9Z,12Z)-9,12-octadecadienoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 60-33-3

CMF C18 H32 O2

Double bond geometry as shown.



CM 2

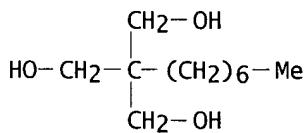
CRN 270909-51-8

CMF (C16 H26 O3 . C11 H24 O3 . C10 H12 . C9 H20 O2 . C5 H8 . C4 H2 O3)x
CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 4780-30-7

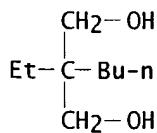
CMF C11 H24 O3



CM 4

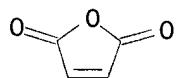
CRN 115-84-4

CMF C9 H20 O2



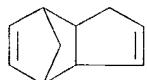
CM 5

CRN 108-31-6
CMF C4 H2 O3



CM 6

CRN 77-73-6
CMF C10 H12



CM 7

CRN 41050-31-1
CMF C5 H8
CCI IDS

CM 8

CRN 109-66-0
CMF C5 H12

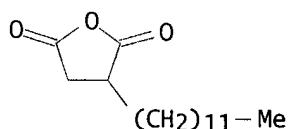
H₃C—CH₂—CH₂—CH₂—CH₃

CM 9

CRN 25377-73-5
CMF C16 H26 O3
CCI IDS

CM 10

CRN 2561-85-5
CMF C16 H28 O3



RN 270910-58-2 HCPLUS

CN 2,5-Furandione, polymer with 2-butyl-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol,
2-heptyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, pentadiene and
3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methano-1H-indene, dodecanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX
NAME)

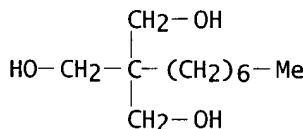
CM 1

CRN 143-07-7
CMF C12 H24 O2HO₂C-(CH₂)₁₀-Me

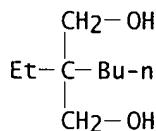
CM 2

CRN 270909-10-9
CMF (C11 H24 O3 . C10 H12 . C9 H20 O2 . C5 H8 . C4 H2 O3)x
CCI PMS

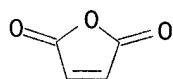
CM 3

CRN 4780-30-7
CMF C11 H24 O3

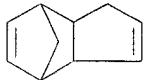
CM 4

CRN 115-84-4
CMF C9 H20 O2

CM 5

CRN 108-31-6
CMF C4 H2 O3

CM 6

CRN 77-73-6
CMF C10 H12

CM 7

CRN 41050-31-1
CMF C5 H8
CCI IDS

CM 8

CRN 109-66-0
CMF C5 H12H₃C—CH₂—CH₂—CH₂—CH₃

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L154 ANSWER 9 OF 38 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:127608 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:185234
 TITLE: Use of aqueous **wax dispersions** as thickening agents
 INVENTOR(S): Ansmann, Achim; Mertscheid, Nicole; Kawa, Rolf
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cognis Deutschland G.m.b.H., Germany
 SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 10 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|--|------|----------|------------------|----------|
| DE 19837841 | A1 | 20000224 | DE 1998-19837841 | 19980820 |
| WO 2000010510 | A1 | 20000302 | WO 1999-EP5906 | 19990811 |
| W: AU, CN, ID, JP, KR, NZ, US | | | | |
| RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| AU 9958516 | A1 | 20000314 | AU 1999-58516 | 19990811 |
| EP 1105085 | A1 | 20010613 | EP 1999-945975 | 19990811 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI | | | | |
| JP 2002523340 | T2 | 20020730 | JP 2000-565833 | 19990811 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1998-19837841 A 19980820 | | | | |
| WO 1999-EP5906 W 19990811 | | | | |

AB Aq. dispersions of waxes and emulsifying agents are useful to provide consistency in the cold prodn. of oil-in-water emulsions. Suitable waxes include alkylene glycol esters, fatty acid alkanolamides, partial glycerides, polyfunctional carboxylic and hydroxy carboxylic acid esters, fatty alcs., fatty ketones, fatty aldehydes, fatty ethers, fatty carbonates, fatty acids, and olefin epoxide ring-opening products. Preferred emulsifying agents are nonionic. The emulsions are stable even during storage at extreme temps. Thus, a wax dispersion contained ethylene glycol stearate 20.0, glyceryl stearate 5.0, coco glycosides 15.0, and H2O to 100 wt.%. This dispersion 6.5 was combined with glyceryl stearate 0.5, coconut oil 10.0, castor oil 2.0, Vaseline 2.0, Carbomer 25.0, 86% glycerin 2.0, and H2O to 100 wt.% to produce a stable oil-in-water emulsion with a viscosity of 16,400 initially and 16,100 mPa s after 2 wk at 40.degree..

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L154 ANSWER 10 OF 38 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:469098 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:182863

TITLE: Sustained-release butorphanol microparticles

AUTHOR(S): Chang, H.-C.; Li, L. C.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Hospital Products Division, Department 97d, Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, IL, 60064-3500, USA

SOURCE: Drug Development and Industrial Pharmacy (2000), 26(8), 829-835

CODEN: DDIPD8; ISSN: 0363-9045

PUBLISHER: Marcel Dekker, Inc.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Various butorphanol-loaded microparticles were prep'd. with a biodegradable copolymer P(FAD-SA) of erucic acid dimer (FAD) and sebacic acid (SA) and a copolymer P(CPP-SA) of carboxyphenoxypropane (CPP) and SA using a melt compounding and milling method. Drug release was measured in vitro following incubation of drug-loaded microparticles in water for injection at 37.degree.. Butorphanol was released in a sustained manner, yielding a cumulative drug release of about 100% over a period of 48 h. Also, drug release was affected by drug loading and the size of the microparticles; however, it was not significantly influenced by the copolymer compn. SEM results showed that most of the particles were irregular in shape with uneven surfaces. The mol. wts. of the copolymers were not changed after this fabrication process. In addn., 20% butorphanol-encapsulated microspheres were prep'd. with copolymer P(FAD-SA) by spray-drying. The SEM micrograph showed that the particle sizes of the microspheres ranged from 2 to 10 .mu.m, and the external surfaces appear smooth. Moreover, rapid drug release was obsd. for these microspheres, with more than 92% of the encapsulated drug released within the first 2 h.

IT 149304-35-8

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sustained-release butorphanol microparticles)

RN 149304-35-8 HCPLUS

CN Decanedioic acid, polymer with (13Z)-13-docosenoic acid dimer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 111-20-6
CMF C10 H18 04

HO₂C—(CH₂)₈—CO₂H

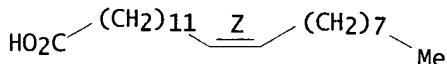
CM 2

CRN 63541-50-4
 CMF (C22 H42 O2)2
 CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 112-86-7
 CMF C22 H42 O2

Double bond geometry as shown.

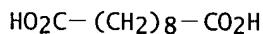


REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L154 ANSWER 11 OF 38 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:790597 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:227302
 TITLE: Investigation of the in vitro release of gentamicin from a polyanhydride matrix
 AUTHOR(S): Stephens, D.; Li, L.; Robinson, D.; Chen, S.; Chang, H.-C.; Liu, R. M.; Tian, Y.; Ginsburg, E. J.; Gao, X.; Stultz, T.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department 97d, Hospital Products Division, Advanced Drug Delivery, Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, IL, USA
 SOURCE: Journal of Controlled Release (2000), 63(3), 305-317
 CODEN: JCREEC; ISSN: 0168-3659
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ireland Ltd.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Septacin is a sustained-release formulation consisting of gentamicin sulfate dispersed in a biodegradable polyanhydride matrix. The polyanhydride matrix is a copolymer of erucic acid dimer (EAD) and sebacic acid in a 1:1 wt. ratio. In vitro drug release was performed in both water and pH 7.4 phosphate buffer. The drug release in water was faster than that in the buffer, which was the opposite of what would be expected based upon a faster polymer hydrolysis rate in the buffer. Theor. treatment of the data using the Peppas model revealed that release in water was anomalous, while the release in pH 7.4 phosphate buffer was diffusion-controlled. Profound bead morphol. differences were obsd. between beads in these two in vitro release media. Cracking was obsd. in beads in water and swelling with no apparent cracking was seen in beads in buffer. Concurrent monitoring of drug and sebacic acid release indicated that drug release is not via surface erosion. Osmotic effects were found to play little role in the in vitro drug release. There was no spectroscopic evidence of amide formation between the drug and copolymer. Sulfate release was monitored along with drug release and the results indicate that there is ion-exchange occurring during the pH 7.4 in vitro release. It was subsequently demonstrated that gentamicin can form an insol. salt with EAD. This salt formation explains the slower drug

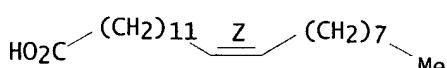
IT release in pH 7.4 phosphate buffer.
 IT 149304-35-8, Erucic acid-sebacic acid copolymer
 RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (in vitro release of gentamicin from polyanhydride matrix)
 RN 149304-35-8 HCPLUS
 CN Decanedioic acid, polymer with (13Z)-13-docosenoic acid dimer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 111-20-6
 CMF C10 H18 O4



CM 2
 CRN 63541-50-4
 CMF (C22 H42 O2)2
 CCI PMS

CM 3
 CRN 112-86-7
 CMF C22 H42 O2

Double bond geometry as shown.



REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L154 ANSWER 12 OF 38 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:376069 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:204524
 TITLE: Perivasculär delivery of heparin for the reduction of smooth muscle cell proliferation after endothelial injury
 AUTHOR(S): Teomim, D.; Fishbien, I.; Golomb, G.; Orloff, L.; Mayberg, M.; Domb, A. J.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Pharmacy-Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medicinal Chemistry, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, 91120, Israel
 SOURCE: Journal of Controlled Release (1999), 60(1), 129-142
 CODEN: JCREEC; ISSN: 0168-3659
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ireland Ltd.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Thin flexible sheets composed of poly(lactic acid) (PLA) laminated polyanhydride, poly(erucic acid dimer-sebacic anhydride) (P(EAD-SA)), loaded with heparin were evaluated in vitro and in vivo. PLA was used for coating the polyanhydride to improve the release profile and improve the strength of the films. Heparin was released constantly for 20 days from

PLA-coated 2% loaded P(EAD-SA). The uncoated film of P(EAD-SA) released heparin for only 4 days. The localized delivery of heparin around the carotid artery was investigated by implanting polymer loaded with [³H]heparin around the carotid artery of rats and the heparin release and tissue distribution was monitored. The max. heparin concn. in the artery exposed to the drug was on day 4 for the P(EAD-SA) uncoated device (fast releasing system) and day 11 for the coated devices. The control artery, the uncovered segments of the artery, and the surrounding tissue contained negligible amts. of radioactivity. These data confirm that heparin was delivered locally without systemic exposure. Two independent animal studies were conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of these heparin-releasing devices. In both studies the balloon catheter injury in a rat model was used. After inflicting an injury to the common carotid, a matrix oriented with its long axis along the artery was placed under the injured portion of the vessel. In both studies the treated rats showed a very thin layer of neointima where the control group showed a significant redn. of the artery internal diam. with SMC neointima ratio greater than 1.

IT 149304-35-8

RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(perivascular delivery of heparin for redn. of smooth muscle cell proliferation after endothelial injury)

RN 149304-35-8 HCPLUS

CN Decanedioic acid, polymer with (13Z)-13-docosenoic acid dimer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 111-20-6

CMF C10 H18 O4

HO2C-(CH2)8-CO2H

CM 2

CRN 63541-50-4

CMF (C22 H42 O2)2

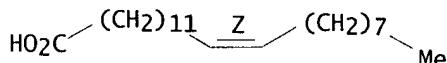
CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 112-86-7

CMF C22 H42 O2

Double bond geometry as shown.



REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L154 ANSWER 13 OF 38 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:364507 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:161519

TITLE: An investigation of the release properties of a cationic drug from a hydrophobic polyanhydride matrix as a function of dissolution medium
 AUTHOR(S): Ginsburg, E. J.; Stultz, T. D.; Stephens, D. A.; Robinson, D.; Tian, Y.; Liu, R. M.; Gao, X.; Li, L. C.; Quick, J. E.; Chang, H.-C.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Advanced Drug Delivery, Hospital Products Division, Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, IL, 60064, USA
 SOURCE: Materials Research Society Symposium Proceedings (1999), 550(Biomedical Materials--Drug Delivery, Implants and Tissue Engineering), 35-40
 CODEN: MRSPDH; ISSN: 0272-9172

PUBLISHER: Materials Research Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The dissoln. of a drug delivery system consisting of gentamicin sulfate in a hydrophobic polyanhydride matrix has been exmd. The in vitro release of gentamicin is a function of the compn. of the dissoln. medium, with slower release in pH 7.4 buffer than in unbuffered water. This is consistent with an anion exchange taking place under conditions in which carboxylate polymer chain-ends form a poorly sol. salt with gentamicin, and sulfate is released into soln. Results of addnl. expts. probing this model are discussed.

IT 149304-35-8

RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(release properties of a cationic drug from a hydrophobic polyanhydride matrix as a function of dissoln. medium)

RN 149304-35-8 HCPLUS

CN Decanedioic acid, polymer with (13Z)-13-docosenoic acid dimer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 111-20-6

CMF C10 H18 O4

HO2C-(CH2)8-CO2H

CM 2

CRN 63541-50-4

CMF (C22 H42 O2)2

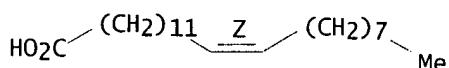
CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 112-86-7

CMF C22 H42 O2

Double bond geometry as shown.



REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L154 ANSWER 14 OF 38 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:627384 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:246113
 TITLE: Improved biodegradable plastics material and a method
 for its manufacture
 INVENTOR(S): Hamilton, Harry Joseph; Hurley, Peter John
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Solplax Limited, Ire.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 48 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

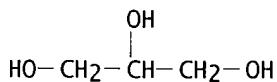
| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|--------------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 9839382 | A1 | 19980911 | WO 1998-IE22 | 19980306 |
| W: AL, AM, AT, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LI, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| AU 9865153 | A1 | 19980922 | AU 1998-65153 | 19980306 |
| EP 964887 | A1 | 19991222 | EP 1998-910956 | 19980306 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI | | | | |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | IE 1997-164 | 19970307 | |
| | | IE 1997-280 | 19970415 | |
| | | WO 1998-IE22 | 19980306 | |

AB In an improved method of manufg. biodegradable plastics material, a polyhydroxylated polymer such as polyvinylalc. and polyvinylalc./polyvinylacetate copolymer is mixed with a plasticizer and a stabilizer under conditions of applied phys. force and temp. which enable the polymer to be worked without any significant degrdn. The stabilizer may be any surface active agent, dispersing agent and/or mold lubricant, except stearamide or stearic acid when used at a mixing temp. 106-140.degree.. A blend of stabilizers may be used. The stabilizer enhances the action of the plasticizer and maintains the stability of the resultant compd. enabling it to be reproducibly thermoplastically processed and to yield products with minimal discoloration which can be effectively biodegraded. Compounded material with melt flow index 0.2-375 g/10 min at 190.degree. using 21.6 kg ISO 1133 method can be produced at 140-205.degree.. Thus, polyvinylalc./polyvinylacetate copolymer having av. mol. wt. 20,000 100, glycerol 15, stearamide 2, and calcium stearate 1 part were mixed in a force action blender at 1500-3000 rpm until a temp. of 80-123.degree. was reached, and compounded using a twin screw extruder at 120-165.degree. to give a pellet having melt flow index (21.6 kg, 190.degree.) 360 g/10 min and BOD5/COD 10.0%.

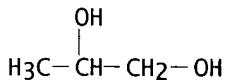
IT 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, uses 57-55-6,
 1,2-Propanediol, uses 87-69-4D, esters, uses 107-21-1,
 1,2-Ethanediol, uses
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (plasticizer; prepn. of biodegradable plastics)

RN 56-81-5 HCPLUS

CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

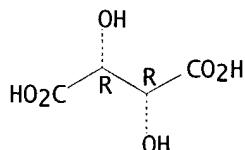


RN 57-55-6 HCPLUS
 CN 1,2-Propanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

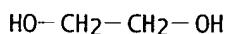


RN 87-69-4 HCPLUS
 CN Butanedioic acid, 2,3-dihydroxy- (2R,3R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 107-21-1 HCPLUS
 CN 1,2-Ethanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

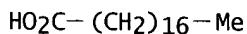


IT 31566-31-1
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (stabilizer; prepn. of biodegradable plastics)

RN 31566-31-1 HCPLUS
 CN Octadecanoic acid, monoester with 1,2,3-propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

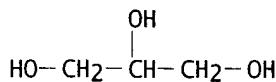
CM 1

CRN 57-11-4
 CMF C18 H36 O2



CM 2

CRN 56-81-5
 CMF C3 H8 O3



REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L154 ANSWER 15 OF 38 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:161106 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:235123
 TITLE: Novel pharmacotherapeutic process and composition for central nervous system disorders
 INVENTOR(S): Kubek, Michael J.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Advanced Research & Technology Institute, USA; Kubek, Michael J.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 9808464 | A1 | 19980305 | WO 1997-US15184 | 19970828 |
| W: AL, AM, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CU, CZ, ES, FI, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KG, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| AU 9742395 | A1 | 19980319 | AU 1997-42395 | 19970828 |
| US 6303134 | B1 | 20011016 | US 1999-242776 | 19990222 |
| US 2002004062 | A1 | 20020110 | US 2001-897179 | 20010702 |
| US 6491939 | B2 | 20021210 | | |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1996-25171P P 19960829
 WO 1997-US15184 W 19970828
 US 1999-242776 A3 19990222

AB Methods and compns. are disclosed for providing prolonged release of therapeutic agents by way of in situ stereotaxic implantation in specific loci, including pathways, to treat known disorders. One or more microstructures comprising therapeutic agents and pharmaceutically acceptable carriers are implanted, for example, through a cannula. The microstructures are of a sufficient size and shape to prevent dispersion from the implant site.

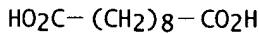
IT 136036-22-1
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (microdisk implants for prolonged release of therapeutic agents for treatment of central nervous system disorders)

RN 136036-22-1 HCPLUS

CN Decanedioic acid, polymer with (9Z)-9-octadecenoic acid dimer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 111-20-6
 CMF C10 H18 04



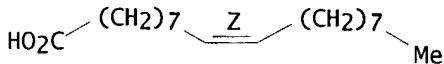
CM 2

CRN 7049-68-5
 CMF (C18 H34 O2)2
 CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 112-80-1
 CMF C18 H34 O2

Double bond geometry as shown.

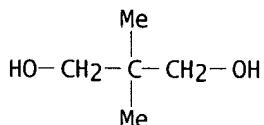


REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

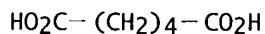
L154 ANSWER 16 OF 38 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:392389 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:110190
 TITLE: Polyesters modified with ultraviolet-ray-functional
 silicones and production methods therefor
 INVENTOR(S): Manzoji, Takako; Okawa, Tadashi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Corning Toray Silicone Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|--|---|---|-----------------|----------|
| JP 10158405 | A2 | 19980616 | JP 1996-334643 | 19961129 |
| JP 1996-334643 19961129 | | | | |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | | |
| AB Alicyclic epoxy group-contg. organopolysiloxanes and organopolysiloxanes are bonded to the side chains of polyesters having mol. wt. 300-15,000 via alkylene groups. Thus, adipic acid-glycerin monoallyl ether-neopentyl glycol copolymer was prep'd., trimethylsilylated with hexamethylidisilazane, and treated with dimethylsilyl-terminated dimethylsiloxane and a Pt-vinylsiloxane complex catalyst at 65.degree. and epoxycyclohexylethyltetramethylidisiloxane to prep. a graft polymer for UV-curable coatings. | | | | |
| IT | 146343-06-8DP | Adipic acid-glycerin monoallyl ether-neopentyl glycol copolymer, trimethylsilylated, graft polymers with silicone RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (UV-curable polyester-silicone graft polymers for coatings) | | |
| RN | 146343-06-8 | HCPLUS | | |
| CN | Hexanedioic acid, polymer with 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol and 2(or 3)-(2-propenyl)oxy)-1,?-propanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME) | | | |

CM 1

CRN 126-30-7
CMF C5 H12 O2

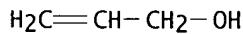
CM 2

CRN 124-04-9
CMF C6 H10 O4

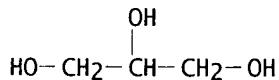
CM 3

CRN 25136-53-2
CMF C6 H12 O3
CCI IDS

CM 4

CRN 107-18-6
CMF C3 H6 O

CM 5

CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3

L154 ANSWER 17 OF 38 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:28384 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:115702

TITLE: Active hydrogen component and manufacturing method of
polyurethane resinINVENTOR(S): Yamashita, Shinji; Inagi, Motonori; Murahashi,
Tomoyuki; Ooishi, Hiroshi; Fujioka, Hiroshi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sanyo Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|--|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 10001526 | A2 | 19980106 | JP 1996-227478 | 19960809 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 1996-122504 | 19960419 |
| AB The title active hydrogen components consist of .gtoreq.1 polyester diol selected from polyester diols prep'd. from a diol component that consists of .gtoreq.1 diol selected from (a1) C5-42 1,2-alkanediols, (a2) C6-43 glycerin monoalkyl ethers, (a3) C7-44 glycerin fatty acid monoesters, (a11) alkoxylated a1, a2, or a3, (a12) alkoxylated alkylamines, and (a13) adducts of alkylene oxides and compds. contg. 2 active hydrogen atoms and dicarboxylic acids, and polylactone diols prep'd. by forming adducts of lactone monomers with a1, a2, a3, a11, a12, or a13. The active hydrogen components contain 5-80% C3-40 aliph. hydrocarbon side chains, and have no.-av. mol. wt. 500-10,000. | | | | |
| IT | 201730-54-3P, Adipic acid-glycerin monododecyl ether-polyepichlorohydrin 1-dodecyl ether copolymer | | | |
| | RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent) | | | |
| | (active hydrogen component and manufg. method of polyurethane resin) | | | |
| RN | 201730-54-3 HCPLUS | | | |
| CN | Hexanedioic acid, polymer with .alpha.-dodecyl-.omega.-hydroxypoly[oxy[(chloromethyl)-1,2-ethanediyl]] and 2(or 3)-(dodecyloxy)-1,-? propanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME) | | | |

CM 1

CRN 63727-39-9

CMF (C3 H5 Cl O)n C12 H26 O

CCI IDS, PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 124-04-9

CMF C6 H10 O4

HO₂C-(CH₂)₄-CO₂H

CM 3

CRN 75345-50-5

CMF C15 H32 O3

CCI IDS

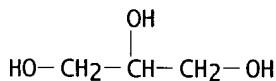
CM 4

CRN 112-53-8

CMF C12 H26 O

HO- (CH₂)₁₁-Me

CM 5

CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3

L154 ANSWER 18 OF 38 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:464183 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:116336

TITLE: Vinyl chloride-based polymer compositions with good fluidity and moldability for heat-resistant moldings

INVENTOR(S): Nakamura, Hironobu; Kato, Masaharu; Kakei, Hiroshi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sekisui Chemical Co Ltd, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 08113684 | A2 | 19960507 | JP 1994-253538 | 19941019 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 1994-253538 | 19941019 |

AB The title compns., useful for building materials, comprise (A) 100 parts vinyl chloride-based polymers, (B) 0.1-20 parts polyesters (OH value <3; av. mol. wt. 1000-3000) obtained from polyester diols (prepd. from satd. dibasic acids and .alpha.,.omega.-diols) and linear fatty acids, and optionally (C) 0.1-5 parts thermally decomposable blowing agents. Thus, a compn. contg. PVC 100, a polyester (prepd. from adipic acid, 1,4-butanediol, and stearic acid; OH value 1 mg KOH/g; av. mol. wt. 1800) 1, Sn-based stabilizer 1, acrylic processing aid 0.5, CaCO₃ 3, polyethylene wax 1, and ester-based lubricant 0.3 part was extruded to give a molding having Vicat softening temp. 82.degree. and good appearance.

IT 179464-03-0

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)

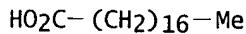
(vinyl chloride polymer-polyester blends with good fluidity and moldability for heat-resistant moldings)

RN 179464-03-0 HCPLUS

CN Decanedioic acid, polymer with 1,2-ethanediol, dioctadecanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 57-11-4
CMF C18 H36 O2

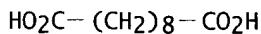


CM 2

CRN 25037-32-5
 CMF (C10 H18 O4 . C2 H6 O2)x
 CCI PMS

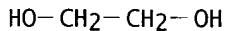
CM 3

CRN 111-20-6
 CMF C10 H18 O4



CM 4

CRN 107-21-1
 CMF C2 H6 O2



L154 ANSWER 19 OF 38 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:348083 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:95771
 TITLE: Effects of model compounds with varying physicochemical properties on erosion of polyanhydride devices
 AUTHOR(S): Park, Eun-Seok; Maniar, Manoj; Shah, Jaymin
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, 171 Ashley Avenue, Charleston, SC, 29425, USA
 SOURCE: Journal of Controlled Release (1996), 40(1-2), 111-121
 CODEN: JCREEC; ISSN: 0168-3659
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Polyanhydrides are known as surface eroding biodegradable polymers since they are hydrophobic, which is believed to prevent penetration of water into the bulk and hence only the labile bonds on the surface are hydrolyzed. We studied the effects of pH of the erosion medium and incorporation of model compds. of various mol. size and aq. solv. on erosion of polyanhydride, specifically P(fatty acid dimer-sebatic acid; FAD-SA), as measured by wt. loss of the device. The model compds. included: mannitol, inulin and stearic acid, loaded at 10% wt./wt. in disk shaped devices. The devices were prep'd. by the melt-casting technique and wt. loss accurately measured after agitating the devices in buffers (pH 1-9), and removing the device at selected time intervals and freeze-drying the device. All the devices, irresp. of the nature of the model compds. loaded, eroded rapidly at pH 9, 8-10 times faster than at pH 1-5 and 1.3-2

faster than at pH 7.4. The pH-dependent nature of erosion was attributed primarily to the lability of the anhydride linkages to the alk. pH and higher solv. of the degrdn. product, SA, resulting in rapid diffusion and dissoln. of SA out of the devices. Loading water-sol. compds. such as mannitol and inulin even at 10% wt./wt. accelerated erosion rates at all pH however, the effect was more significant at alk. pH. In contrast, loading poorly water-sol. compds. such as stearic acid retarded the erosion rates of devices at all pH except at pH 9, where stearic acid is ionized and has higher aq. solv. The photomicrographs of the surface of the devices showed pores and channels surrounding island of material believed to be FAD, the pores and channels being bigger for the mannitol- and inulin-loaded devices. Based on these observations, it appears that water-sol. compds. will be released rapidly creating pores and channels in the device, which will be penetrated by water rapidly resulting in accelerated erosion. While poorly water-sol. compd. such as stearic acid retards erosion. Therefore, erosion of biodegradable polyanhydride device is not simply a function of polyanhydride chem. but also involves water uptake, diffusion and dissoln. of the degrdn. products and hence is a function of both pH and the nature of the compds. incorporated into the device. From product development standpoint, influence of the drug's physicochem. characteristics on device erosion should be considered to det. its release characteristics and in vivo lifetime of the device.

IT 149304-35-8

RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(model compds. with varying physicochem. properties effect on erosion of polyanhdydride devices)

RN 149304-35-8 HCAPLUS

CN Decanoic acid, polymer with (13Z)-13-docosenoic acid dimer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 111-20-6

CRN III 20 0
CMF C10 H18 04

$$\text{HO}_2\text{C} - (\text{CH}_2)_8 - \text{CO}_2\text{H}$$

CM 2

CRN 63541-50-4

CMF (C22 H42 O2)2

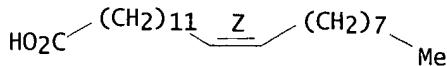
CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 112-86-7

CMF C22 H42 02

Double bond geometry as shown.



ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:748946 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:123212
 TITLE: Microencapsulated 3-piperidinyl-substituted
 1,2-benzisoxazoles and 1,2-benzisothiazoles
 INVENTOR(S): Mesens, Jean Louis; Rickey, Michael E.; Atkins, Thomas
 J.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Janssen Pharmaceutica N.V., Belg.; Medisorb
 Technologies International L.P.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

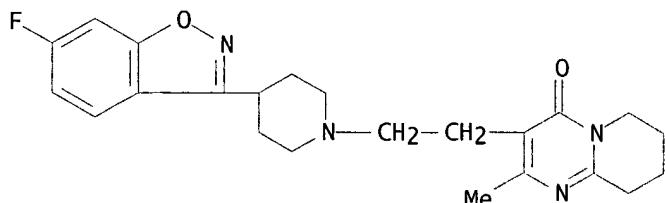
| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 9513814 | A1 | 19950526 | WO 1994-EP3754 | 19941111 |
| W: AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, FI, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LT, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ, VN | | | | |
| RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| CA 2175370 | AA | 19950526 | CA 1994-2175370 | 19941111 |
| AU 9481425 | A1 | 19950606 | AU 1994-81425 | 19941111 |
| AU 694147 | B2 | 19980716 | | |
| HU 73501 | A2 | 19960828 | HU 1995-1942 | 19941111 |
| HU 219487 | B | 20010428 | | |
| EP 729357 | A1 | 19960904 | EP 1995-900721 | 19941111 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| CN 1137756 | A | 19961211 | CN 1994-194190 | 19941111 |
| CN 1074923 | B | 20011121 | | |
| JP 09505286 | T2 | 19970527 | JP 1994-514206 | 19941111 |
| SK 282231 | B6 | 20011203 | SK 1996-640 | 19941111 |
| RU 2178695 | C2 | 20020127 | RU 1996-113054 | 19941111 |
| IL 111647 | A1 | 19991222 | IL 1994-111647 | 19941115 |
| ZA 9409191 | A | 19960520 | ZA 1994-9191 | 19941118 |
| US 5688801 | A | 19971118 | US 1995-403432 | 19950314 |
| BR 9502077 | A | 19970826 | BR 1995-2077 | 19950518 |
| FI 9602111 | A | 19960517 | FI 1996-2111 | 19960517 |
| NO 9602040 | A | 19960715 | NO 1996-2040 | 19960520 |
| US 5770231 | A | 19980623 | US 1997-808261 | 19970228 |
| US 5965168 | A | 19991012 | US 1998-5549 | 19980112 |
| US 6110921 | A | 20000829 | US 1999-252486 | 19990218 |
| US 6368632 | B1 | 20020409 | US 2000-578908 | 20000526 |
| US 2002098233 | A1 | 20020725 | US 2002-58072 | 20020129 |
| US 1993-154403 A 19931119 | | | | |
| WO 1994-EP3754 W 19941111 | | | | |
| US 1997-808261 A1 19970228 | | | | |
| US 1998-5549 A1 19980112 | | | | |
| US 1999-252486 A1 19990218 | | | | |
| US 2000-578908 A3 20000526 | | | | |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
 AB A pharmaceutical compn. comprises biodegradable and biocompatible
 microparticles contg. a 1,2-benzazole, e.g. **risperidone**, within
 a polymeric matrix. The polymer matrix material is, e.g., DL-lactic
 acid-glycolic acid copolymer.
 IT **106266-06-2, Risperidone**
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic
 use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(microencapsulated piperidinyl-substituted benzisoxazoles and benzisothiazoles)

RN 106266-06-2 HCAPLUS

CN 4H-Pyrido[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-one, 3-[2-[4-(6-fluoro-1,2-benzisoxazol-3-yl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L154 ANSWER 21 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:987966 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:254552

TITLE: Enzymes modification with alkenyl ether-maleic anhydride copolymer to reduce adhesiveness to containers

INVENTOR(S): Sakaki, Hidejiro; Yamada, Satoshi; Myazaki, Takeshi; Yasukochi, Tooru; Koinuma, Yasuyoshi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Oils & Fats Co Ltd, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 07222586 | A2 | 19950822 | JP 1994-117413 | 19940509 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 1993-344294 | 19931217 |

AB A copolymer comprised of alkenyl ether $aR1(AO)Z[O(AO)bR2]m[O(AO)cH]n$ ($Z=2$.apprx.8 OH-contg. compd.; $AO=C1$.apprx.18 oxyalkylene(s); $R1=C2$.apprx.5 alkenyl; $R2=C1$.apprx.24 carbohydrate, acyl; $a,b,c=0$.apprx.600; $m=1$.apprx.7; $n=1$.apprx.6; $m+n=1$.apprx.7; $n/(1+m+n)=1$.apprx.1/2; $a+b+m=c=1$.apprx.1000) and monomeric maleic anhydride is prep'd. and used for the modification of enzymes such as lipoprotein lipase. The modified enzymes show reduced adhesiveness to the assay containers and therefore improves the accuracy when the enzyme is used for, e.g., clin. diagnosis. Prepn. of 8 copolymers and use of the copolymers for the modification of lipoprotein lipase and cholesterol esterase were shown. Detn. of free fatty acids and cholesterol using the modified enzymes were also demonstrated.

IT 174588-27-3P

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

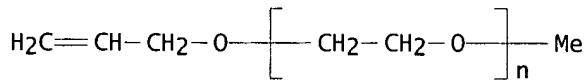
(alkenyl ether-maleic anhydride copolymer; prepn. of copolymer and use for modification of enzymes to reduce adhesiveness to containers)

RN 174588-27-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2,5-Furandione, polymer with epoxybutane polymer with oxirane methyl 2-propenyl ether, methyloxirane polymer with oxirane monooctadecanoate 2-propenyl ether, and .alpha.-methyl-.omega.- (2-propenyl)oxy)poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

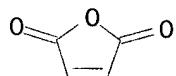
CM 1

CRN 27252-80-8
 CMF (C₂ H₄ O)_n C₄ H₈ O
 CCI PMS



CM 2

CRN 108-31-6
 CMF C₄ H₂ O₃

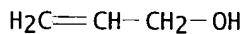


CM 3

CRN 139247-24-8
 CMF C₁₈ H₃₆ O₂ . (C₃ H₆ O . C₂ H₄ O)_x . C₃ H₆ O

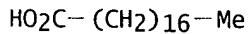
CM 4

CRN 107-18-6
 CMF C₃ H₆ O



CM 5

CRN 57-11-4
 CMF C₁₈ H₃₆ O₂



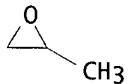
CM 6

CRN 9003-11-6
 CMF (C₃ H₆ O . C₂ H₄ O)_x
 CCI PMS

CM 7

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 8

CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O

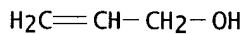


CM 9

CRN 129291-83-4
CMF (C4 H8 O . C2 H4 O)x . C3 H6 O . C H4 O

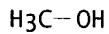
CM 10

CRN 107-18-6
CMF C3 H6 O



CM 11

CRN 67-56-1
CMF C H4 O



CM 12

CRN 9064-31-7
CMF (C4 H8 O . C2 H4 O)x
CCI PMS

CM 13

CRN 26249-20-7
CMF C4 H8 O
CCI IDS

H₃C—CH₂—CH₂—CH₃

D1—0—D1

CM 14

CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O

0

L154 ANSWER 22 OF 38 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:576558 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:12043
 TITLE: Complex polyester-containing oil/water-repellent agents
 INVENTOR(S): Goto, Hiroyuki; Higaki, Juzo
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nissin Fine Chemical Kk, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|---|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 07018251 | A2 | 19950120 | JP 1993-189441 | 19930630 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 1993-189441 | 19930630 |
| AB | Title agents, useful for thermal-transfer inks, car/floor waxes, and leather creamers, contain complex polyesters having an av. mol. wt. of 1,000-7,000 and a m.p. >45.degree. and prep'd. by polymg. C10-24 linear fatty diacids and C6-10 linear satd. diols, followed by esterifying with C12-50 linear satd. monohydric alcs. or monoacids. A mineral spirit compn. contg. 1,6-hexanediol-1,18-octadecanoic diacid copolymer 1-octadecanol ester was spread on floors or furniture and showed good gloss and water repellency initially and after 10 times washing with detergents. | | | |
| IT | 163749-63-1P 163749-65-3P 163749-66-4P RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (manuf. of linear polyester monoalc. or monoacid esters as oil/water-repellent agents) | | | |
| RN | 163749-63-1 HCPLUS | | | |
| CN | Decanedioic acid, polymer with 1,9-nanediol, octadecanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME) | | | |

CM 1

CRN 57-11-4
CMF C18 H36 O2

HO₂C—(CH₂)₁₆—Me

CM 2

CRN 72415-40-8
CMF (C₁₀ H₁₈ O₄ . C₉ H₂₀ O₂)_x
CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 3937-56-2
CMF C₉ H₂₀ O₂

HO—(CH₂)₉—OH

CM 4

CRN 111-20-6
CMF C₁₀ H₁₈ O₄

HO₂C—(CH₂)₈—CO₂H

RN 163749-65-3 HCPLUS
CN Decanedioic acid, polymer with 1,9-nonanediol, octacosanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 506-48-9
CMF C₂₈ H₅₆ O₂

HO₂C—(CH₂)₂₆—Me

CM 2

CRN 72415-40-8
CMF (C₁₀ H₁₈ O₄ . C₉ H₂₀ O₂)_x
CCI PMS

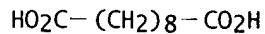
CM 3

CRN 3937-56-2
CMF C₉ H₂₀ O₂

HO—(CH₂)₉—OH

CM 4

CRN 111-20-6
CMF C10 H18 04

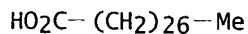


RN 163749-66-4 HCPLUS

CN Octadecanedioic acid, polymer with 1,9-nanediol, dodecanoate
octacosanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

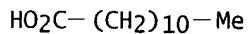
CM 1

CRN 506-48-9
CMF C28 H56 02



CM 2

CRN 143-07-7
CMF C12 H24 02

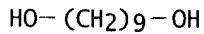


CM 3

CRN 163633-79-2
CMF (C18 H34 04 . C9 H20 02)x
CCI PMS

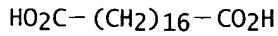
CM 4

CRN 3937-56-2
CMF C9 H20 02



CM 5

CRN 871-70-5
CMF C18 H34 04



ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:533178 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:372
 TITLE: Effectiveness of controlled release of a cyclophosphamide derivative with polymers against rat gliomas
 AUTHOR(S): Judy, Kevin D.; Olivi, Alessandro; Buahin, Kwame G.; Domb, Abraham; Epstein, Jonathan I.; Colvin, O. Michael; Brem, Henry
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Departments Neurosurgery, Johns Hopkins School Medicine, Baltimore, MD, USA
 SOURCE: Journal of Neurosurgery (1995), 82(3), 481-6
 CODEN: JONSAC; ISSN: 0022-3085
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Most malignant gliomas grow despite treatment by std. chemotherapeutic agents. The authors explored the use of an innovative drug, 4-hydroperoxycyclophosphamide (4HC), delivered via a controlled-release biodegradable polymer to det. whether local delivery would enhance efficacy. This drug is an alkylator-type chemotherapeutic agent derived from cyclophosphamide. Unlike the parent drug, which requires activation by hepatic microsomes, 4HC is active in vitro. Two rat glioma cell lines, 9L and F98, were treated in cell culture with medium contg. 4HC. Both cell lines were more sensitive to 4HC than to a nitrosourea, BCNU, an agent of established value in the local therapy of gliomas. Ninety Fischer 344 rats implanted with 9L or F98 gliomas were treated with an intracranial polymer implant contg. 0% to 50% loaded 4HC in the polymer, and it was found that 20% 4HC-loaded polymers caused min. local brain toxicity and max. survival. These polymers were then used to compare the in vivo efficacy of 4HC to BCNU in rats implanted with 9L glioma. Animals with brain tumors treated with 4HC had a median survival span of 77 days compared to the median survival of 21 days in BCNU-treated animals and median survival of 14 days in untreated animals. Long-term survival for more than 80 days was 40% in the 4HC-treated rats vs. 30% in the BCNU-treated rats. The polymer carrier used in this study was copolyanhydride of dimer erucic acid and sebacic acid 1:1, which was able to maintain the hydrolytically unstable 4HC in a stable state for local delivery. Thus, it is concluded that 4HC-impregnated polymers provide an effective and safe local treatment for rat glioma.

IT 149304-35-8
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (effectiveness of controlled release of a cyclophosphamide deriv. with polymers against rat gliomas)
 RN 149304-35-8 HCPLUS
 CN Decanedioic acid, polymer with (13Z)-13-docosenoic acid dimer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 111-20-6
 CMF C10 H18 O4

HO2C-(CH2)8-CO2H

CM 2

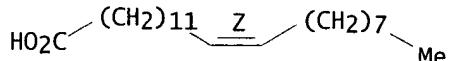
CRN 63541-50-4
 CMF (C22 H42 O2)2

CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 112-86-7
CMF C22 H42 02

Double bond geometry as shown.



L154 ANSWER 24 OF 38 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:305850 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:114602
 TITLE: Carboxyl group-containing resins for hair-setting preparations
 INVENTOR(S): Gerstein, Terry
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Revlon Consumer Products Corporation, USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 5 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| US 5374420 | A | 19941220 | US 1993-7467 | 19930122 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1993-7467 | 19930122 |

AB A hair-spray compn. comprises (a) 0.001-20% of a neutralizable hair fixative resin, (b) 0.001-8% of a base, and (c) 0.001-5% of an acid surfactant precursor in an alc. or aq./alc. carrier. The hair fixative resin is easily removed during the cleansing of the hair by the inclusion of small quantities of alkali. For example, a hair spray contained 2-amino-2-methylpropanol 0.66, Resyn 28-2930 4.5, Amphomer resin 1.5, dimethicone copolyol 0.3, silk hydrolyzate Et ester 0.0001, cocamidopropyl betaine 0.1, fragrance 0.3, 10% cocoyl sarcosine in alc. 1.0, and SD alc. 40B to 100.0%.

IT 160544-74-1
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
 USES (Uses)

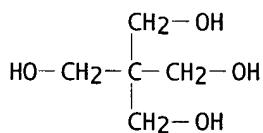
(hair-setting compns. contg. neutralizable resins and surfactant precursors and bases)

RN 160544-74-1 HCPLUS

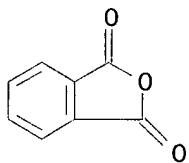
CN Benzoic acid, polymer with 2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, hexadecanoic acid, 2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1,3-propanediol and 1,3-isobenzofurandione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

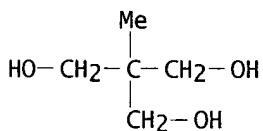
CRN 115-77-5
CMF C5 H12 04



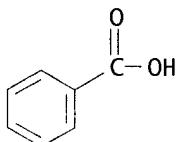
CM 2

CRN 85-44-9
CMF C8 H4 O3

CM 3

CRN 77-85-0
CMF C5 H12 O3

CM 4

CRN 65-85-0
CMF C7 H6 O2

CM 5

CRN 57-10-3
CMF C16 H32 O2 $\text{HO}_2\text{C}-\text{(CH}_2\text{)}_{14}-\text{Me}$

L154 ANSWER 25 OF 38 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:625003 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:225003
 TITLE: Modification of .gamma.-glutamyltranspeptidase and its use for synthesis of aminocephalosporanic acid
 INVENTOR(S): Yasukochi, Tooru; Kadoma, Yoshihito; Suginaka, Akinori
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Oils & Fats Co Ltd, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 06141857 | A2 | 19940524 | JP 1992-321401 | 19921106 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 1992-321401 | 19921106 |

AB Modification of .gamma.-glutamyltranspeptidase with copolymers of maleic anhydride and an alkenyl ester to obtain an enzyme deriv. lacking the displacement activity is disclosed. An enzyme deriv. obtained by modification with the maleic anhydride-t-butylperoxy-2-ethylhexanoate exhibited a Km of 19.3 U/mg (64% recovery) with respect to hydrolysis and Vmax 0 U/mg (0% recovery) for displacement. The enzyme deriv. can be used for the synthesis of 7-aminocephalosporanic from cephalosporin C.

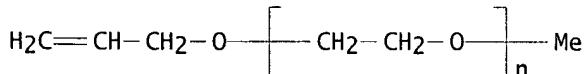
IT 158331-64-7
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (.gamma.-glutamyltranspeptidase modification with, for synthesis of aminocephalosporanic from cephalosporin C)
 RN 158331-64-7 HCPLUS
 CN 2,5-Furandione, polymer with ethyloxirane polymer with oxirane methyl 2-propenyl ether, methyloxirane polymer with oxirane monooctadecanoate 2-propenyl ether, and .alpha.-methyl-.omega.-(2-propenyl)poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 27252-80-8

CMF (C2 H4 O)n C4 H8 O

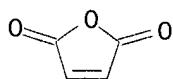
CCI PMS



CM 2

CRN 108-31-6

CMF C4 H2 O3

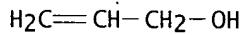


CM 3

CRN 143375-36-4
CMF (C4 H8 O . C2 H4 O)x . C3 H6 O . C H4 O

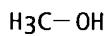
CM 4

CRN 107-18-6
CMF C3 H6 O



CM 5

CRN 67-56-1
CMF C H4 O

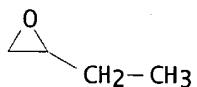


CM 6

CRN 27517-34-6
CMF (C4 H8 O . C2 H4 O)x
CCI PMS

CM 7

CRN 106-88-7
CMF C4 H8 O



CM 8

CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O

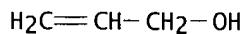


CM 9

CRN 139247-24-8
CMF C18 H36 O2 . (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x . C3 H6 O

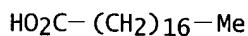
CM 10

CRN 107-18-6
CMF C3 H6 O



CM 11

CRN 57-11-4
CMF C18 H36 O2

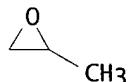


CM 12

CRN 9003-11-6
CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x
CCI PMS

CM 13

CRN 75-56-9
CMF C3 H6 O



CM 14

CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O



L154 ANSWER 26 OF 38 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:237190 HCPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:17036
TITLE: Erosion of a new family of biodegradable
polyanhydrides
AUTHOR(S): Shieh, L.; Tamada, J.; Chen, I.; Pang, J.; Domb, A.;
Langer, R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem. Engineering, Massachusetts Inst.
Technology, Cambridge, MA, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Biomedical Materials Research (1994),

28(12), 1465-75
 CODEN: JBMRBG; ISSN: 0021-9304

PUBLISHER: Wiley
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Studies investigating the erosion mechanism of the newly developed poly(fatty acid dimer: sebacic acid) polyanhydride (p:[FAD:SA]) are described. The overall erosion of different monomer compns. of p(FAD:SA) copolymers was examd. to det. whether and to what extent copolymer properties affected polymer erosion. Increasing the hydrophobic monomer (FAD) content up to 50 wt% in the copolymer resulted in longer erosion, whereas further increases up to 70 wt% decreased the erosion period. Polymer crystallinity depended on copolymer FAD content. Copolymer degrdn. was studied by examg. anhydride bond hydrolysis using IR spectroscopy. Much faster hydrolysis was found in p(FAD:SA) 70:30 compared with more cryst. copolymers of higher SA content. Light microscopy indicates the presence of an erosion zone, a distinct area where mass loss occurs. This erosion zone moves from the outside toward the interior of the polymer matrix. It plays an important role in erosion because any water or monomer must diffuse through this eroded layer.

IT 136036-22-1

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (erosion of biodegradable polyanhydrides)

RN 136036-22-1 HCPLUS

CN Decanedioic acid, polymer with (9Z)-9-octadecenoic acid dimer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 111-20-6

CMF C10 H18 O4

HO₂C—(CH₂)₈—CO₂H

CM 2

CRN 7049-68-5

CMF (C18 H34 O2)2

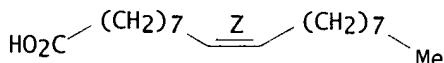
CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 112-80-1

CMF C18 H34 O2

Double bond geometry as shown.



L154 ANSWER 27 OF 38 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:38054 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:38054

TITLE: Injectable polyanhydride granules provide controlled release of water-soluble drugs with a reduced initial

AUTHOR(S): burst
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Tabata, Yasuhiko; Domb, Abraham; Langer, Robert
 Dep. Chem. Eng., Massachusetts Inst. Technol.,
 Cambridge, MA, 02139, USA
 SOURCE: Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (1994), 83(1), 5-11
 CODEN: JPMSAE; ISSN: 0022-3549
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB A method for prep. polyanhydride granules of an injectable size was developed. The resulting granules permitted a nearly const. release of low-mol.-wt., water-sol. drugs without an initial burst. The polyanhydrides used were poly(fatty acid dimer), poly(sebacic acid), and their copolymers. The dyes acid orange 63 and p-nitroaniline were used as model compds. for drugs. Polymer degrdn. and drug release for disks and variously sized granules of copolymers contg. drugs, prep'd. by water-in-oil (W/O) emulsion method, were compared with those for devices prep'd. by the usual compression method. In the W/O emulsion method, a mixt. of aq. drug soln. and polymer-chloroform soln. was emulsified by probe sonication to prep. a very fine W/O emulsion. The powder obtained by freeze-drying of the W/O emulsion was pressed into circular disks. In the compression method, the drug was mech. mixed with the polymer, and the mixt. was compressed into circular disks. The resulting disks were ground to prep. granules of different sizes. The granules encapsulated more than 95% of the drug, irresp. of the prepn. method. Both methods were effective in prep. polymer disks capable of controlled drug release without any initial burst. However, as the granule size decreased to an injectable size (diam., <150 .mu.m), a large difference in the drug release profile was obsd. between the two prepn. methods. The injectable granules obtained by the W/O emulsion method showed nearly const. drug release without any large initial burst, in contrast to those prep'd. by the compression method, irresp. of the drug type. Degrdn. studies of the granules demonstrated no difference in the degrdn. profile of the granule matrix itself between the two methods. Scanning electron microscopic observations of polymer disk prep'd. by the compression method indicated a nonuniform distribution of dye islands throughout the matrix. In contrast, a highly homogeneous mixing of dye and polymer was achieved for devices prep'd. by the W/O emulsion method. It is therefore possible that this highly uniform distribution of drug throughout the polymer matrix leads to a reduced initial burst in drug release from the injectable granules obtained by the W/O emulsion method.

IT 136036-22-1

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(granules, injectable, for controlled release of water-sol. drugs)

RN 136036-22-1 HCPLUS

CN Decanedioic acid, polymer with (9Z)-9-octadecenoic acid dimer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 111-20-6

CMF C10 H18 O4

HO₂C-(CH₂)₈-CO₂H

CM 2

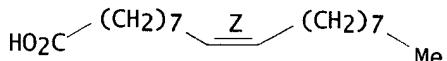
CRN 7049-68-5

CMF (C18 H34 O2)2
 CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 112-80-1
 CMF C18 H34 O2

Double bond geometry as shown.



L154 ANSWER 28 OF 38 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:453134 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:53134
 TITLE: Modification of lysozyme with high-molecular-weight copolymers
 INVENTOR(S): Kameyama, Hisami; Masunaga, Takuji; Adachi, Katsuyoshi; Yasukochi, Tooru; Suginaka, Akinori
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kosei Kk, Japan; Nippon Oils & Fats Co Ltd
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|-------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 05328971 | A2 | 19931214 | JP 1992-157391 | 19920526 |
| JP 3106265 | B2 | 20001106 | | |

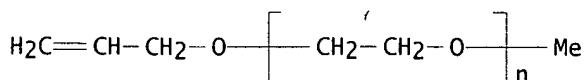
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1992-157391 19920526
 AB Modification of lysozyme with high-mol.-wt. copolymers comprised of alkenyl ether (5.apprx.60 mol), maleic anhydride (20.apprx.90), and other monomers (0.apprx.30) to improve its stability in aq. system and reduce skin irritation is described. Prepn. of several copolymers and their use for modification of chicken egg white lysozyme were demonstrated.

IT 139500-89-3
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (lysozyme modification with, for stability improvement and irritation redn.)

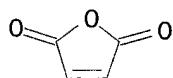
RN 139500-89-3 HCPLUS
 CN 2,5-Furandione, polymer with methyloxirane polymer with oxirane monoocatadecanoate 2-propenyl ether, .alpha.-methyl-.omega.-(2-propenyl)poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) and tetrahydrofuran polymer with oxirane methyl 2-propenyl ether (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 27252-80-8
 CMF (C₂ H₄ O)_n C₄ H₈ O
 CCI PMS



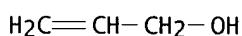
CM 2

CRN 108-31-6
CMF C4 H2 O3

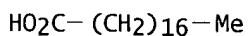
CM 3

CRN 139247-24-8
CMF C18 H36 O2 . (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x . C3 H6 O

CM 4

CRN 107-18-6
CMF C3 H6 O

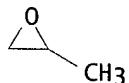
CM 5

CRN 57-11-4
CMF C18 H36 O2

CM 6

CRN 9003-11-6
CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x
CCI PMS

CM 7

CRN 75-56-9
CMF C3 H6 O

CM 8

CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O

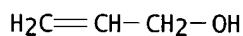


CM 9

CRN 127689-13-8
CMF (C4 H8 O . C2 H4 O)x . C3 H6 O . C H4 O

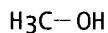
CM 10

CRN 107-18-6
CMF C3 H6 O



CM 11

CRN 67-56-1
CMF C H4 O



CM 12

CRN 27637-03-2
CMF (C4 H8 O . C2 H4 O)x
CCI PMS

CM 13

CRN 109-99-9
CMF C4 H8 O



CM 14

CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O

0

L154 ANSWER 29 OF 38 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:125771 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:125771
 TITLE: Organo polysiloxane-modified polyurethanes and their manufacture
 INVENTOR(S): Mikami, Ryuzo; Okawa, Sunao
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Corning Toray Silicone Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|-------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 04202317 | A2 | 19920723 | JP 1990-336314 | 19901129 |
| JP 3007681 | B2 | 20000207 | | |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1990-336314 19901129

AB The title polyurethanes useful as binders for antisoiling coatings on marine structures are prep'd. from a polyester polyol contg. organopolysiloxane side chains and a polyisocyanate. Heating adipic acid 376.5, neopentyl glycol 260.8, and glycerol monoallyl ether 7.2 part in 20 mL xylene at 220-230.degree. while distg. out the condensed H2O gave an unsatd. polyester polyol having carbinol group content 2.0%. Adding 0.02 mL Pt-vinylsiloxane complex (Pt concn. 4.4%) to the polyester polyol 100, hydrogen silyl-terminated di-Me siloxane (mol. wt. 1821) 100, and THF 500 parts and reacting under reflux gave a polyester polyol having siloxane side chains, which (100 parts) was refluxed with dicyclohexylmethane diisocyanate 18.1, PhMe 405, and 10% Bu2Sn dilaurate-PhMe soln. 0.1 part for 2 h, reacted with 4.8 part butanediol, and the copolymer press molded at 150.degree. giving a sheet showing good antifouling properties in seawater for 2 mo.

IT 146343-06-8D, reaction products with hydrogen silyl-contg. dimethylsiloxanes and polyisocyanates and butanediol

RL: USES (Uses)
 (antifouling coatings, for marine structures)

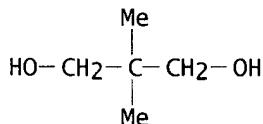
RN 146343-06-8 HCPLUS

CN Hexanedioic acid, polymer with 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol and 2(or 3)-(2-propenyoxy)-1,?-propanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

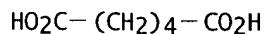
CM 1

CRN 126-30-7

CMF C5 H12 O2



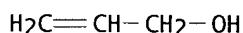
CM 2

CRN 124-04-9
CMF C6 H10 O4

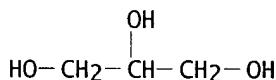
CM 3

CRN 25136-53-2
CMF C6 H12 O3
CCI IDS

CM 4

CRN 107-18-6
CMF C3 H6 O

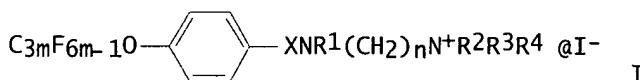
CM 5

CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3

L154 ANSWER 30 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:581705 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:181705
 TITLE: Negatively charged toner for development of electrostatic images
 INVENTOR(S): Minamitani, Toshiki; Suzuki, Masanori; Iwamoto, Yasutaka; Sasaki, Fumihiro; Mochizuki, Chiharu; Watanabe, Yoichiro
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ricoh Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 26 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|-------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 03213877 | A2 | 19910919 | JP 1990-134857 | 19900524 |
| JP 2942588 | B2 | 19990830 | | |

US 5168028 A 19921201 US 1990-607311 19901031
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1989-286729 19891102
 JP 1990-134857 19900524
 OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 117:181705
 GI



AB The title toner comprises a binder resin, a coloring agent, a charge-controlling agent represented by a fluorine-contg. quaternary ammonium salt (I; X = SO₂, CO; R₁-R₄ = H, C₁-4 alkyl, aryl; m, n = a pos. integer). Addnl. a metal-contg. azo dye is also used as the charge-controlling agent. The toner maintains initial image quality after continuous copying and provides sharp images, good dispersibility to the binder resin, and stability against environment.

IT 143062-01-5P 143615-82-1P

RL: PREP (Preparation)

(prepn. of, as binder resin for electrostatog. toners)

RN 143062-01-5 HCPLUS

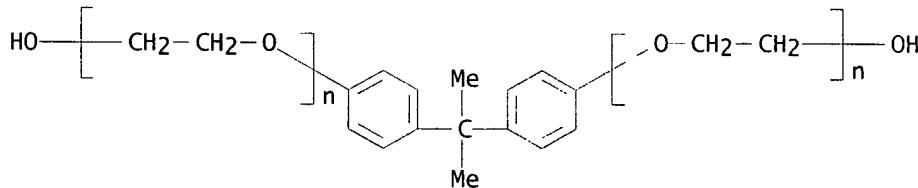
CN 1,2,4-Benzenetricarboxylic acid, polymer with 1,3-benzenediacrylic acid, dodecenyldutanedioic acid, .alpha.,.alpha.'-[(1-methylethylidene)di-4,1-phenylene]bis[.omega.-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)] and (9Z)-9-octadecenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 32492-61-8

CMF (C₂ H₄ O)_n (C₂ H₄ O)_n C₁₅ H₁₆ O₂

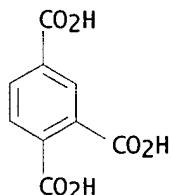
CCI PMS



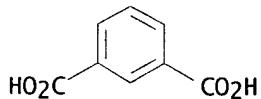
CM 2

CRN 528-44-9

CMF C₉ H₆ O₆



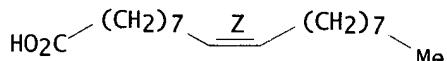
CM 3

CRN 121-91-5
CMF C8 H6 O4

CM 4

CRN 112-80-1
CMF C18 H34 O2

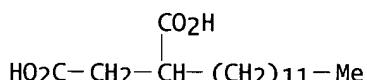
Double bond geometry as shown.



CM 5

CRN 29658-97-7
CMF C16 H28 O4
CCI IDS

CM 6

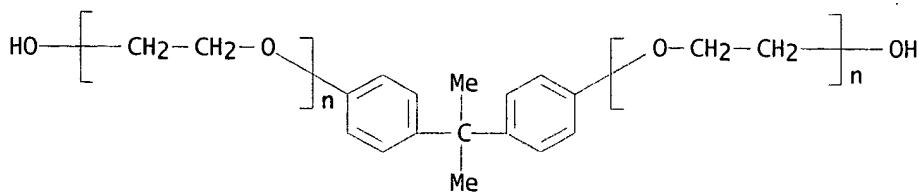
CRN 455-95-8
CMF C16 H30 O4

RN 143615-82-1 HCPLUS

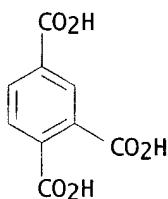
CN 1,2,4-Benzenetricarboxylic acid, polymer with 1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, dodecenybutanedioic acid, 2,2'-(1,2-ethanediylbis(oxy))bis[ethanol], .alpha.,.alpha.'-[(1-methylethylidene)di-4,1-phenylene]bis[.omega.-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)] and (9Z)-9-octadecenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

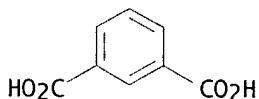
CRN 32492-61-8
CMF (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n C15 H16 O2
CCI PMS



CM 2

CRN 528-44-9
CMF C9 H6 O6

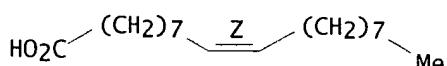
CM 3

CRN 121-91-5
CMF C8 H6 O4

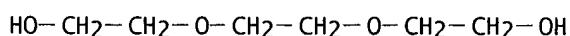
CM 4

CRN 112-80-1
CMF C18 H34 O2

Double bond geometry as shown.



CM 5

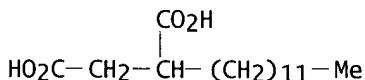
CRN 112-27-6
CMF C6 H14 O4

CM 6

CRN 29658-97-7
 CMF C16 H28 04
 CCI IDS

CM 7

CRN 455-95-8
 CMF C16 H30 04



L154 ANSWER 31 OF 38 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:116795 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:116795
 TITLE: Pigmented air-drying metal-effect coatings
 INVENTOR(S): Stephan, Werner; Surrey, Bruno; Sadowski, Fritz
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Herberts G.m.b.H., Fed. Rep. Ger.
 SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 5 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| DE 3709978 | A1 | 19881006 | DE 1987-3709978 | 19870326 |
| EP 284013 | A2 | 19880928 | EP 1988-104537 | 19880322 |
| EP 284013 | A3 | 19891108 | | |
| EP 284013 | B1 | 19911218 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE | | | | |
| AT 70556 | E | 19920115 | AT 1988-104537 | 19880322 |
| ES 2028157 | T3 | 19920701 | ES 1988-104537 | 19880322 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | DE 1987-3709978 | 19870326 |
| | | | EP 1988-104537 | 19880322 |

AB The title compns., useful as repair coatings, contain phys. drying binders filled with powd. metal platelets, alkyd lacquers with high gloss contg. colored pigments of various shades, and solns. of cellulose ethers or esters and customary additives. A mixt. of nonleafing Al paste 6.0, 65% soln. of thermoplastic acrylic resin 8.0, 15% soln. of cellulose acetate butyrate (I) 55.0, 6% polyethylene wax paste 2.0, 6% bentonite-SiO₂ paste 12.0, 50% wetting and dispersing agent 1.2, and solvents 15.8%; a mixt. of blue pigment 4.0, antiskinning agent 1.0, 50% soln. of drying alkyd 75.0, 10% silicone 1.0, 50% drier 1.0, and solvents 18.0%; and a mixt. of I 11.0, 6% bentonite-SiO₂ paste 15.0, 6% polyethylene wax paste 2.5, 50% wetting-dispersing agent 1.5, 50% MEK oxime 2.0, and BuOAc 68% were mixed in 25:30:45 ratio to give an air-drying coating which could be topcoated after .apprx.15 min and gave flawless metal effects.

IT 119574-38-8D, esters with fatty acids
 RL: USES (Uses)

(metal-effect coatings contg., air-drying)

RN 119574-38-8 HCPLUS

CN 1,3-Isobenzofurandione, polymer with 2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, butylbenzoate (9Z,12Z)-9,12-octadecadienoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 31627-70-0

CMF C11 H14 O2

CCI IDS

D1-CO₂H

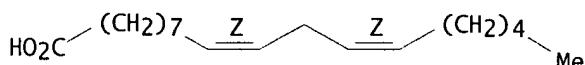
D1-Bu-n

CM 2

CRN 60-33-3

CMF C18 H32 O2

Double bond geometry as shown.



CM 3

CRN 26659-15-4

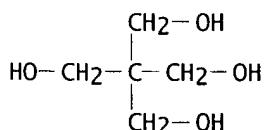
CMF (C8 H4 O3 . C5 H12 O4)x

CCI PMS

CM 4

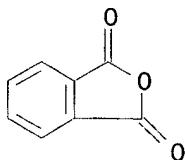
CRN 115-77-5

CMF C5 H12 O4



CM 5

CRN 85-44-9
 CMF C8 H4 O3



L154 ANSWER 32 OF 38 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:555772 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:155772
 TITLE: Heat-curable adhesive and sealing compounds
 INVENTOR(S): Huber, Hans; Vollkommer, Norbert
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dynamit Nobel A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|-------------|---|----------|-----------------|----------|
| EP 222165 | A2 | 19870520 | EP 1986-113962 | 19861008 |
| EP 222165 | A3 | 19880914 | | |
| | R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE | | | |
| DE 3539593 | A1 | 19870709 | DE 1985-3539593 | 19851108 |
| DE 3539593 | C2 | 19880114 | | |
| JP 62115010 | A2 | 19870526 | JP 1986-262908 | 19861106 |
| US 4731398 | A | 19880315 | US 1986-928530 | 19861107 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1985-3539593 19851108
 AB The title compns., free of solvents and processable with all customary types of app., contain CO2H-terminated polyesters (glass temp. <20.degree.) 25-55, polyoxazolines 3-8, (meth)acrylate esters 3-30, peroxide or azo compd. initiators 0.2-3, and paraffins 0.5-2%, and optionally diluents and other additives. A mixt. of polyester (from adipic acid 6862, linoleic acid dimer 1692, ethylene glycol 2886, diethylene glycol 1325, and trimellitic anhydride 1330 g, acid no. 56 mg KOH/g) 48, paraffin (m.p. 56-58.degree.) 1, 2,2'-m-phenylenebisoxazoline 6, CaCO3 35, butanediol diacrylate 9, and dicumyl peroxide 1 part had gel time at 120.degree. 640 and 645 min after 0 and 30 days, resp., tensile strength after curing 310 N/cm², and H2O absorption 3.8%.

IT 110583-20-5 110583-21-6 110583-22-7
 110583-23-8 110583-24-9 110583-25-0
 110583-26-1 110583-27-2 110583-28-3
 110586-59-9 110588-60-8 110601-49-5
 110601-50-8 110601-51-9 110619-14-2
 110621-78-8

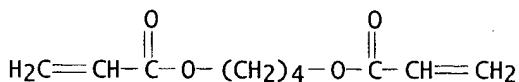
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (adhesives and sealants, thermosetting and solvent-free)

RN 110583-20-5 HCPLUS

CN Hexanedioic acid, polymer with 1,4-butanediyl di-2-propenoate, 1,3-dihydro-1,3-dioxo-5-isobenzofurancarboxylic acid, 1,2-ethanediol, (9Z,12Z)-9,12-octadecadienoic acid dimer and 2,2'-oxybis[ethanol] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

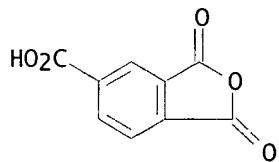
CM 1

CRN 1070-70-8
CMF C10 H14 O4



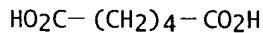
CM 2

CRN 552-30-7
CMF C9 H4 O5



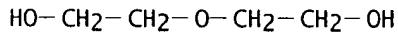
CM 3

CRN 124-04-9
CMF C6 H10 O4



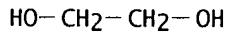
CM 4

CRN 111-46-6
CMF C4 H10 O3



CM 5

CRN 107-21-1
CMF C2 H6 O2



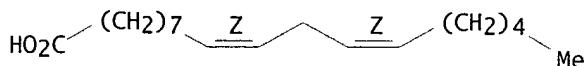
CM 6

CRN 6144-28-1
 CMF (C₁₈ H₃₂ O₂)₂
 CCI PMS

CM 7

CRN 60-33-3
 CMF C₁₈ H₃₂ O₂

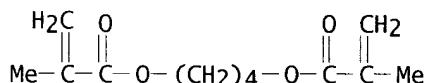
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 110583-21-6 HCPLUS
 CN Hexanedioic acid, polymer with 1,4-butanediyl bis(2-methyl-2-propenoate), 1,3-dihydro-1,3-dioxo-5-isobenzofurancarboxylic acid, 1,2-ethanediol, (9Z,12Z)-9,12-octadecadienoic acid dimer and 2,2'-oxybis[ethanol] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

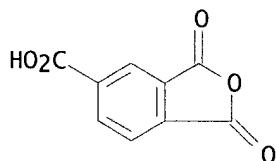
CM 1

CRN 2082-81-7
 CMF C₁₂ H₁₈ O₄



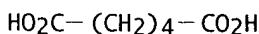
CM 2

CRN 552-30-7
 CMF C₉ H₄ O₅



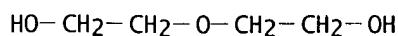
CM 3

CRN 124-04-9
 CMF C₆ H₁₀ O₄



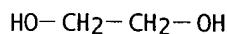
CM 4

CRN 111-46-6
 CMF C4 H10 O3



CM 5

CRN 107-21-1
 CMF C2 H6 O2



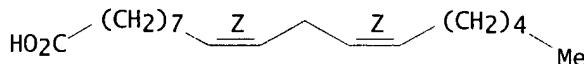
CM 6

CRN 6144-28-1
 CMF (C₁₈ H₃₂ O₂)₂
 CCI PMS

CM 7

CRN 60-33-3
 CMF C₁₈ H₃₂ O₂

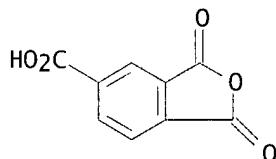
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 110583-22-7 HCPLUS
 CN Hexanedioic acid, polymer with 1,3-dihydro-1,3-dioxo-5-isobenzofurancarboxylic acid, 1,2-ethanediol, 1,2-ethanediylbis(oxy-2,1-ethanediyl) bis(2-methyl-2-propenoate), (9Z,12Z)-9,12-octadecadienoic acid dimer and 2,2'-oxybis[ethanol] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

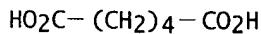
CM 1

CRN 552-30-7
 CMF C9 H4 O5

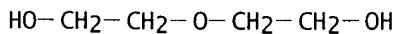


CM 2

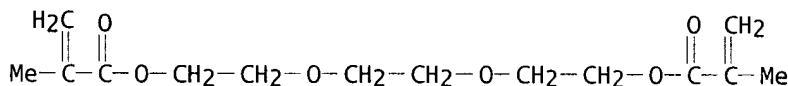
CRN 124-04-9
 CMF C6 H10 O4



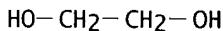
CM 3

CRN 111-46-6
CMF C4 H10 O3

CM 4

CRN 109-16-0
CMF C14 H22 O6

CM 5

CRN 107-21-1
CMF C2 H6 O2

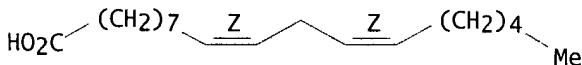
CM 6

CRN 6144-28-1
CMF (C18 H32 O2)2
CCI PMS

CM 7

CRN 60-33-3
CMF C18 H32 O2

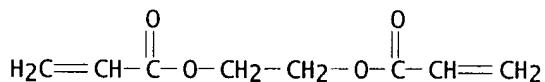
Double bond geometry as shown.



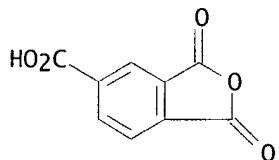
RN 110583-23-8 HCPLUS

CN Hexanedioic acid, polymer with butanedioic acid, 1,3-dihydro-1,3-dioxo-5-isobenzofurancarboxylic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, 1,2-ethanediol, 1,2-ethanediyl di-2-propenoate, (9Z,12Z)-9,12-octadecadienoic acid dimer and pentanedioic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

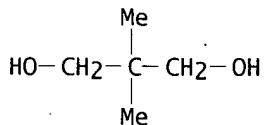
CM 1

CRN 2274-11-5
CMF C8 H10 O4

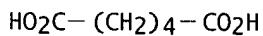
CM 2

CRN 552-30-7
CMF C9 H4 O5

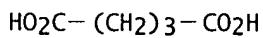
CM 3

CRN 126-30-7
CMF C5 H12 O2

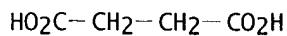
CM 4

CRN 124-04-9
CMF C6 H10 O4

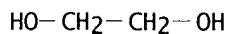
CM 5

CRN 110-94-1
CMF C5 H8 O4

CM 6

CRN 110-15-6
CMF C4 H6 O4

CM 7

CRN 107-21-1
CMF C2 H6 O2

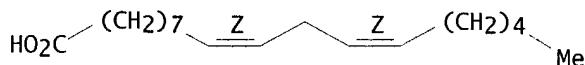
CM 8

CRN 6144-28-1
CMF (C18 H32 O2)2
CCI PMS

CM 9

CRN 60-33-3
CMF C18 H32 O2

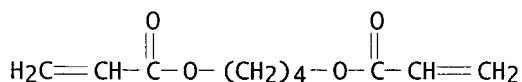
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 110583-24-9 HCAPLUS

CN Hexanedioic acid, polymer with butanedioic acid, 1,4-butanediyl di-2-propenoate, 1,3-dihydro-1,3-dioxo-5-isobenzofurancarboxylic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, 1,2-ethanediol, (9Z,12Z)-9,12-octadecadienoic acid dimer and pentanedioic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

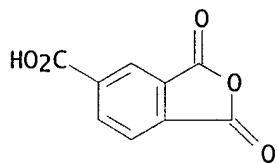
CM 1

CRN 1070-70-8
CMF C10 H14 O4

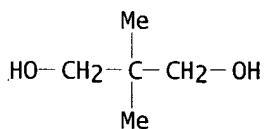
CM 2

CRN 552-30-7

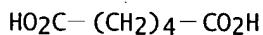
CMF C9 H4 O5



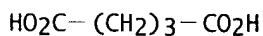
CM 3

CRN 126-30-7
CMF C5 H12 O2

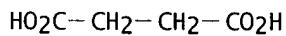
CM 4

CRN 124-04-9
CMF C6 H10 O4

CM 5

CRN 110-94-1
CMF C5 H8 O4

CM 6

CRN 110-15-6
CMF C4 H6 O4

CM 7

CRN 107-21-1
CMF C2 H6 O2

HO-CH₂-CH₂-OH

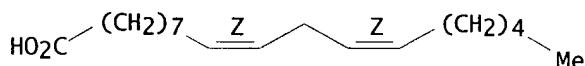
CM 8

CRN 6144-28-1
CMF (C₁₈ H₃₂ O₂)₂
CCI PMS

CM 9

CRN 60-33-3
CMF C₁₈ H₃₂ O₂

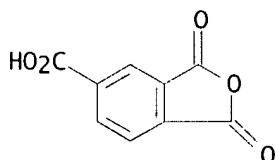
Double bond geometry as shown.



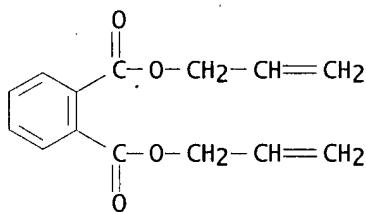
RN 110583-25-0 HCPLUS

CN 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-2-propenyl ester, polymer with butanedioic acid, 1,3-dihydro-1,3-dioxo-5-isobenzofurancarboxylic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, 1,2-ethanediol, hexanedioic acid, (9Z,12Z)-9,12-octadecadienoic acid dimer and pentanedioic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

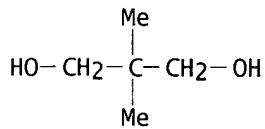
CRN 552-30-7
CMF C₉ H₄ O₅

CM 2

CRN 131-17-9
CMF C₁₄ H₁₄ O₄

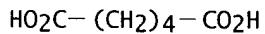
CM 3

CRN 126-30-7
CMF C5 H12 O2



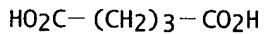
CM 4

CRN 124-04-9
CMF C6 H10 O4



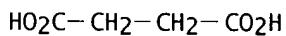
CM 5

CRN 110-94-1
CMF C5 H8 O4



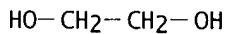
CM 6

CRN 110-15-6
CMF C4 H6 O4



CM 7

CRN 107-21-1
CMF C2 H6 O2



CM 8

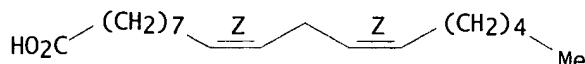
CRN 6144-28-1
CMF (C18 H32 O2)2

CCI PMS

CM 9

CRN 60-33-3
CMF C18 H32 O2

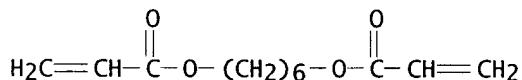
Double bond geometry as shown.



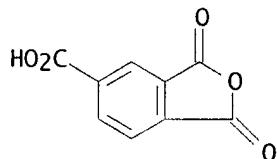
RN 110583-26-1 HCPLUS

CN Hexanedioic acid, polymer with butanedioic acid, 1,3-dihydro-1,3-dioxo-5-isobenzofurancarboxylic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, 1,2-ethanediol, 1,6-hexanediyl di-2-propenoate, (9Z,12Z)-9,12-octadecadienoic acid dimer and pentanedioic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

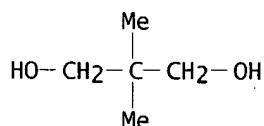
CM 1

CRN 13048-33-4
CMF C12 H18 O4

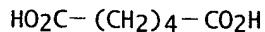
CM 2

CRN 552-30-7
CMF C9 H4 O5

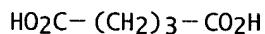
CM 3

CRN 126-30-7
CMF C5 H12 O2

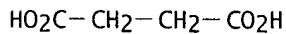
CM 4

CRN 124-04-9
CMF C6 H10 O4

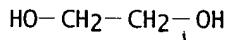
CM 5

CRN 110-94-1
CMF C5 H8 O4

CM 6

CRN 110-15-6
CMF C4 H6 O4

CM 7

CRN 107-21-1
CMF C2 H6 O2

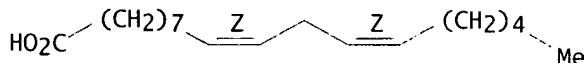
CM 8

CRN 6144-28-1
CMF (C18 H32 O2)2
CCI PMS

CM 9

CRN 60-33-3
CMF C18 H32 O2

Double bond geometry as shown.



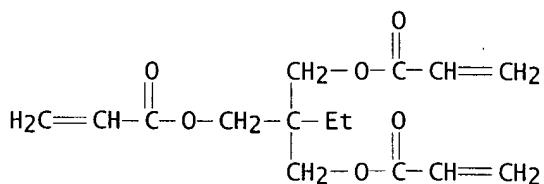
RN 110583-27-2 HCPLUS

CN Hexanedioic acid, polymer with butanedioic acid, 1,3-dihydro-1,3-dioxo-5-isobenzofurancarboxylic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol,

1,2-ethanediol, 2-ethyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl di-2-propenoate, (9Z,12Z)-9,12-octadecadienoic acid dimer and pentanedioic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

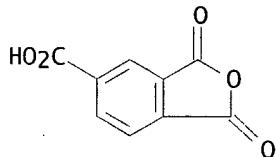
CM 1

CRN 15625-89-5
 CMF C15 H20 O6



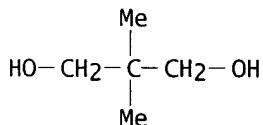
CM 2

CRN 552-30-7
 CMF C9 H4 O5



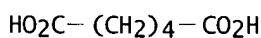
CM 3

CRN 126-30-7
 CMF C5 H12 O2



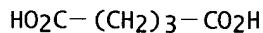
CM 4

CRN 124-04-9
 CMF C6 H10 O4



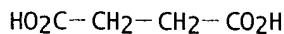
CM 5

CRN 110-94-1
 CMF C5 H8 O4



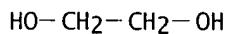
CM 6

CRN 110-15-6
 CMF C4 H6 O4



CM 7

CRN 107-21-1
 CMF C2 H6 O2



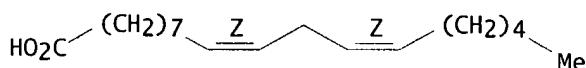
CM 8

CRN 6144-28-1
 CMF (C18 H32 O2)2
 CCI PMS

CM 9

CRN 60-33-3
 CMF C18 H32 O2

Double bond geometry as shown.

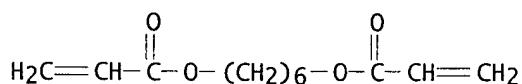


RN 110583-28-3 HCAPLUS

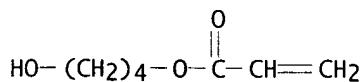
CN Hexanedioic acid, polymer with butanedioic acid, 1,3-dihydro-1,3-dioxo-5-isobenzofurancarboxylic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, 1,2-ethanediol, 1,6-hexanediyl di-2-propenoate, 4-hydroxybutyl 2-propenoate, (9Z,12Z)-9,12-octadecadienoic acid dimer and pentanedioic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

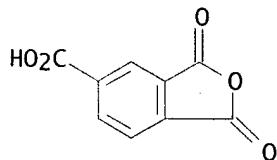
CRN 13048-33-4
 CMF C12 H18 O4



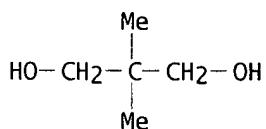
CM 2

CRN 2478-10-6
CMF C7 H12 O3

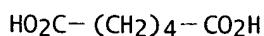
CM 3

CRN 552-30-7
CMF C9 H4 O5

CM 4

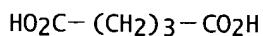
CRN 126-30-7
CMF C5 H12 O2

CM 5

CRN 124-04-9
CMF C6 H10 O4

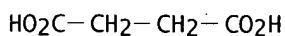
CM 6

CRN 110-94-1
 CMF C5 H8 O4



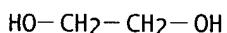
CM 7

CRN 110-15-6
 CMF C4 H6 O4



CM 8

CRN 107-21-1
 CMF C2 H6 O2



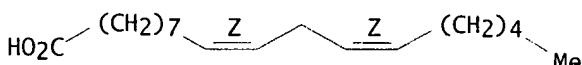
CM 9

CRN 6144-28-1
 CMF (C18 H32 O2)2
 CCI PMS

CM 10

CRN 60-33-3
 CMF C18 H32 O2

Double bond geometry as shown.



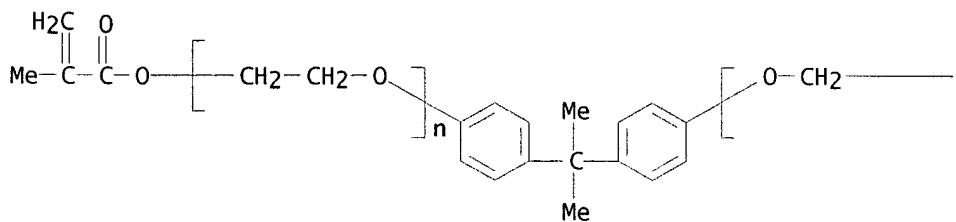
RN 110586-59-9 HCPLUS

CN Hexanedioic acid, polymer with butanedioic acid, 1,3-dihydro-1,3-dioxo-5-isobenzofurancarboxylic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, 1,2-ethanediol, .alpha.,.alpha.'-[(1-methylethylidene)di-4,1-phenylene]bis[.omega.-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)], (Z,Z)-9,12-octadecadienoic acid dimer and pentanedioic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

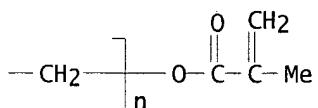
CM 1

CRN 41637-38-1
 CMF (C2 H4 O)n (C2 H4 O)n C23 H24 O4
 CCI PMS

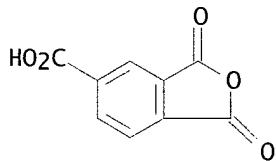
PAGE 1-A



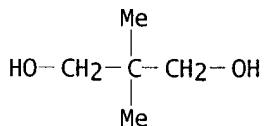
PAGE 1-B



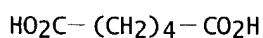
CM 2

CRN 552-30-7
CMF C9 H4 O5

CM 3

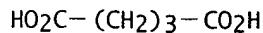
CRN 126-30-7
CMF C5 H12 O2

CM 4

CRN 124-04-9
CMF C6 H10 O4

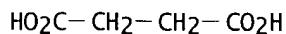
CM 5

CRN 110-94-1
 CMF C5 H8 O4



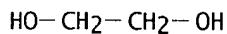
CM 6

CRN 110-15-6
 CMF C4 H6 O4



CM 7

CRN 107-21-1
 CMF C2 H6 O2



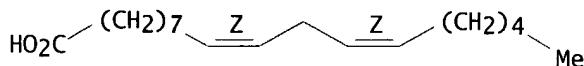
CM 8

CRN 6144-28-1
 CMF (C₁₈ H₃₂ O₂)₂
 CCI PMS

CM 9

CRN 60-33-3
 CMF C₁₈ H₃₂ O₂

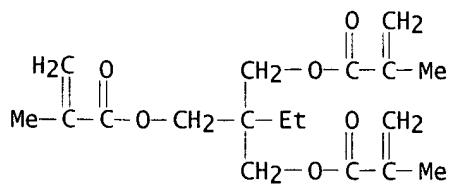
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 110588-60-8 HCAPLUS
 CN Hexanedioic acid, polymer with 1,3-dihydro-1,3-dioxo-5-isobenzofurancarboxylic acid, 1,2-ethanediol, 2-ethyl-2-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl bis(2-methyl-2-propenoate), (9Z,12Z)-9,12-octadecadienoic acid dimer and 2,2'-oxybis[ethanol] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

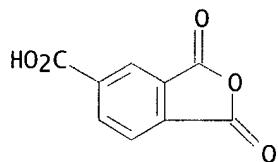
CM 1

CRN 3290-92-4
 CMF C₁₈ H₂₆ O₆



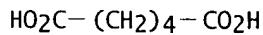
CM 2

CRN 552-30-7
CMF C9 H4 05



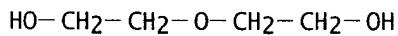
CM 3

CRN 124-04-9
CMF C6 H10 04



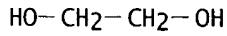
CM 4

CRN 111-46-6
CMF C4 H10 03



CM 5

CRN 107-21-1
CMF C2 H6 02



CM 6

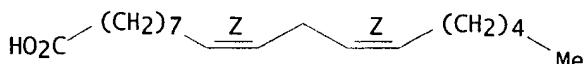
CRN 6144-28-1
CMF (C18 H32 O2)2

CCI PMS

CM 7

CRN 60-33-3
CMF C18 H32 O2

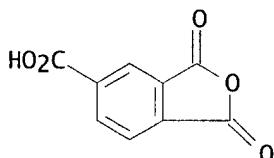
Double bond geometry as shown.



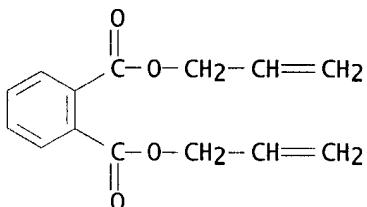
RN 110601-49-5 HCAPLUS

CN 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-2-propenyl ester, polymer with
1,3-dihydro-1,3-dioxo-5-isobenzofurancarboxylic acid, 1,2-ethanediol,
hexanedioic acid, (9Z,12Z)-9,12-octadecadienoic acid dimer and
2,2'-oxybis[ethanol] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 552-30-7
CMF C9 H4 O5

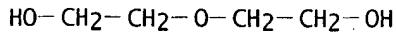
CM 2

CRN 131-17-9
CMF C14 H14 O4

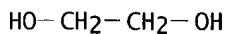
CM 3

CRN 124-04-9
CMF C6 H10 O4 $\text{HO}_2\text{C} - (\text{CH}_2)_4 - \text{CO}_2\text{H}$

CM 4

CRN 111-46-6
CMF C4 H10 O3

CM 5

CRN 107-21-1
CMF C2 H6 O2

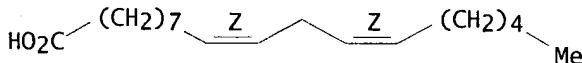
CM 6

CRN 6144-28-1
CMF (C18 H32 O2)2
CCI PMS

CM 7

CRN 60-33-3
CMF C18 H32 O2

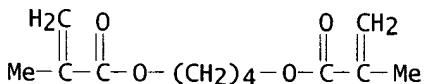
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 110601-50-8 HCPLUS

CN Hexanedioic acid, polymer with butanedioic acid, 1,4-butanediyl bis(2-methyl-2-propenoate), 1,3-dihydro-1,3-dioxo-5-isobenzofurancarboxylic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, 1,2-ethanediol, (9Z,12Z)-9,12-octadecadienoic acid dimer and pentanedioic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

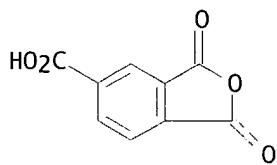
CM 1

CRN 2082-81-7
CMF C12 H18 O4

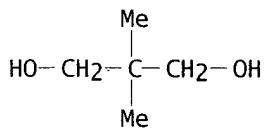
CM 2

CRN 552-30-7

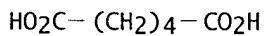
CMF C9 H4 O5



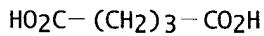
CM 3

CRN 126-30-7
CMF C5 H12 O2

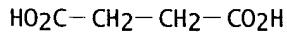
CM 4

CRN 124-04-9
CMF C6 H10 O4

CM 5

CRN 110-94-1
CMF C5 H8 O4

CM 6

CRN 110-15-6
CMF C4 H6 O4

CM 7

CRN 107-21-1
CMF C2 H6 O2

HO-CH₂-CH₂-OH

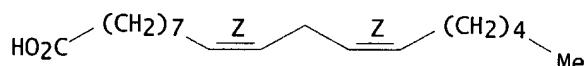
CM 8

CRN 6144-28-1
 CMF (C₁₈ H₃₂ O₂)₂
 CCI PMS

CM 9

CRN 60-33-3
 CMF C₁₈ H₃₂ O₂

Double bond geometry as shown.

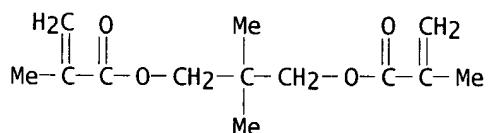


RN 110601-51-9 HCAPLUS

CN Hexanedioic acid, polymer with butanedioic acid, 1,3-dihydro-1,3-dioxo-5-isobenzofurancarboxylic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediyl bis(2-methyl-2-propenoate), 1,2-ethanediol, (9Z,12Z)-9,12-octadecadienoic acid dimer and pentanedioic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

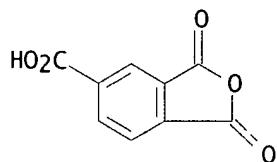
CM 1

CRN 1985-51-9
 CMF C₁₃ H₂₀ O₄



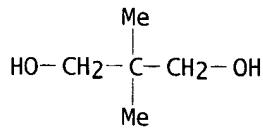
CM 2

CRN 552-30-7
 CMF C₉ H₄ O₅



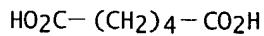
CM 3

CRN 126-30-7
CMF C5 H12 O2



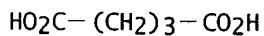
CM 4

CRN 124-04-9
CMF C6 H10 O4



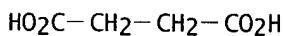
CM 5

CRN 110-94-1
CMF C5 H8 O4



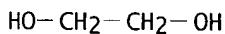
CM 6

CRN 110-15-6
CMF C4 H6 O4



CM 7

CRN 107-21-1
CMF C2 H6 O2



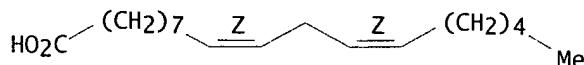
CM 8

CRN 6144-28-1
CMF (C18 H32 O2)2
CCI PMS

CM 9

CRN 60-33-3
 CMF C18 H32 O2

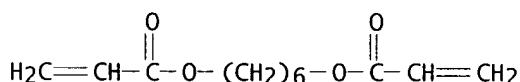
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 110619-14-2 HCPLUS
 CN Hexanedioic acid, polymer with butanedioic acid, 1,3-dihydro-1,3-dioxo-5-isobenzofurancarboxylic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, 1,2-ethanediol, 2-ethyl-2-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl bis(2-methyl-2-propenoate), 1,6-hexanediyl di-2-propenoate, (9Z,12Z)-9,12-octadecadienoic acid dimer and pentanedioic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

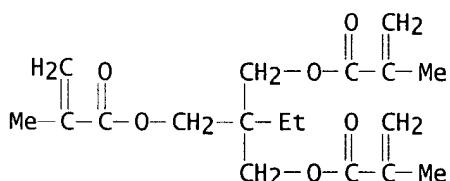
CM 1

CRN 13048-33-4
 CMF C12 H18 O4



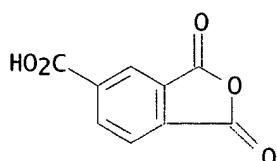
CM 2

CRN 3290-92-4
 CMF C18 H26 O6



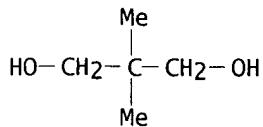
CM 3

CRN 552-30-7
 CMF C9 H4 O5



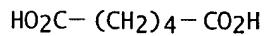
CM 4

CRN 126-30-7
CMF C5 H12 O2



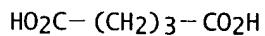
CM 5

CRN 124-04-9
CMF C6 H10 O4



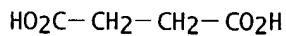
CM 6

CRN 110-94-1
CMF C5 H8 O4



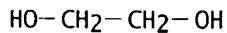
CM 7

CRN 110-15-6
CMF C4 H6 O4



CM 8

CRN 107-21-1
CMF C2 H6 O2



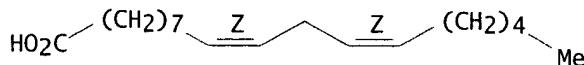
CM 9

CRN 6144-28-1
CMF (C18 H32 O2)2
CCI PMS

CM 10

CRN 60-33-3
CMF C18 H32 O2

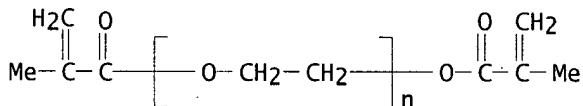
Double bond geometry as shown.



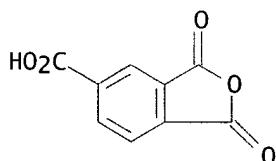
RN 110621-78-8 HCPLUS

CN Hexanedioic acid, polymer with butanedioic acid, 1,3-dihydro-1,3-dioxo-5-isobenzofurancarboxylic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, 1,2-ethanediol, .alpha.- (2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)-.omega.- [(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy] poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), (9Z,12Z)-9,12-octadecadienoic acid dimer and pentanedioic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

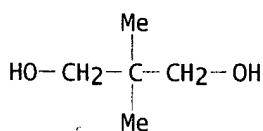
CM 1

CRN 25852-47-5
CMF (C2 H4 O)n C8 H10 O3
CCI PMS

CM 2

CRN 552-30-7
CMF C9 H4 O5

CM 3

CRN 126-30-7
CMF C5 H12 O2

CM 4

CRN 124-04-9
CMF C6 H10 O4

HO₂C—(CH₂)₄—CO₂H

CM 5

CRN 110-94-1
CMF C5 H8 O4

HO₂C—(CH₂)₃—CO₂H

CM 6

CRN 110-15-6
CMF C4 H6 O4

HO₂C—CH₂—CH₂—CO₂H

CM 7

CRN 107-21-1
CMF C2 H6 O2

HO—CH₂—CH₂—OH

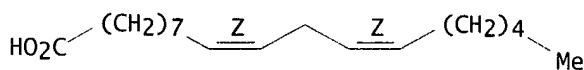
CM 8

CRN 6144-28-1
CMF (C₁₈ H₃₂ O₂)₂
CCI PMS

CM 9

CRN 60-33-3
CMF C₁₈ H₃₂ O₂

Double bond geometry as shown.



L154 ANSWER 33 OF 38 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1946:27019 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 40:27019
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 40:5294b-e
 TITLE: **Resinous reaction products of polyhydric alcohols and alpha-methylene aldehydes**
 INVENTOR(S): Rothrock, Henry S.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|----------|-----------------|------|
| US 2401776 | | 19460611 | US | |

AB Durable air-drying films and coating resins are obtained from the condensation of polyhydric aliphatic alcs. with .alpha.-methylene aliphatic **aldehydes**. Examples of suitable alcs. are diethylene glycol, glycerol, and linseed oil **monoglyceride**. Examples of suitable **aldehydes** are acrolein, .alpha.-methyl acrolein, and .alpha.-ethoxyl acrolein. One of the examples of reaction is as follows: 20 parts of acrolein, stabilized with a trace of hydroquinone, is refluxed for 3.5 hours on a steam bath with 20 parts of hexamethylene glycol and 0.1 part of p-toluene-sulfonic acid. The excess acrolein is removed by distn. under reduced pressure. The heated residual product of 36 parts is dissolved in 92 parts Hi-flash naphtha and 46 parts toluene and shaken with finely powd. NaHCO₃ to remove acid and filtered. Further diln. produces a product which does not gel at room temp. and which, when air dried with 0.03% Co naphthenate, yields films showing good adhesion, toughness, and hardness. Other **aldehyde** stabilizers, such as pyrogallol, pyrocatechol, and CuCl may be used. Preferred catalysts are: benzenesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, and camphorsulfonic acid. In certain cases other acids may be substituted. The uses for these resins include coating cloth and paper as adhesives, **waxes**, plasticizers, and modifying agents for other resins.

L154 ANSWER 34 OF 38 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:287164 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Gelled two phase cosmetic compositions
 INVENTOR(S): Bagdi, Zsolt, Glen Cove, NY, UNITED STATES
 Lentini, Peter J., Bayside, NY, UNITED STATES

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|-----------------------|--|------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 2002160023 | A1 | 20021031 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 2001-796203 | A1 | 20010228 (9) |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | | |
| FILE SEGMENT: | APPLICATION | | |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | KENYON & KENYON, ONE BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY, 10004 | | |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 20 | | |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 1 | | |
| LINE COUNT: | 294 | | |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to anhydrous two phase emulsified composition comprising a nonaqueous hydrophilic external phase, and an internal oil phase, each phase being gelled by a condensation product of glycerine and a long chain fatty acid.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT 457632-32-5, Polyglyceryl-10-behenate/eicosadioate
(gelled two phase cosmetic compns.)

RN 457632-32-5 USPATFULL

CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol, homopolymer, docosanoate eicosanedioate (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2424-92-2
CMF C20 H38 O4

HO2C-(CH2)18-CO2H

CM 2

CRN 112-85-6
CMF C22 H44 O2

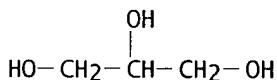
HO2C-(CH2)20-Me

CM 3

CRN 25618-55-7
CMF (C3 H8 O3)x
CCI PMS

CM 4

CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3



L154 ANSWER 35 OF 38 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:178644 USPATFULL

TITLE: **Pharmacotherapeutic** process and composition
for central nervous system disorders

INVENTOR(S): Kubek, Michael J., Indianapolis, IN, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Advanced Research and Technology Institute, Inc.,
Indianapolis, IN, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|---------------------|-----------------|------|--------------------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 6303134 | B1 | 20011016 |
| | WO 9808464 | | 19980305 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1999-242776 | | 19990222 (9) |
| | WO 1997-US15184 | | 19970828 |
| | | | 19990222 PCT 371 date |
| | | | 19990222 PCT 102(e) date |

NUMBER DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 1996-25171P 19960829 (60)
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kulkosky, Peter F.
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Leydig, Voit & Mayer, Lt
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 8 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
 LINE COUNT: 855

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods and compositions are disclosed for providing prolonged release of therapeutic agents by way of in situ stereotaxic implantation in specific loci, including pathways, to treat known disorders. One or more microstructures comprising therapeutic agents and pharmaceutically acceptable carriers are implanted, for example, through a cannula. The microstructures are of a sufficient size and shape to prevent dispersion from the implant site.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT 136036-22-1
 (microdisk implants for prolonged release of therapeutic agents for treatment of central nervous system disorders)

RN 136036-22-1 USPATFULL

CN Decanedioic acid, polymer with (9Z)-9-octadecenoic acid dimer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 111-20-6

CMF C10 H18 04

HO₂C—(CH₂)₈—CO₂H

CM 2

CRN 7049-68-5

CMF (C18 H34 O2)2

CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 112-80-1

CMF C18 H34 O2

CDES 2:Z

Double bond geometry as shown.



L154 ANSWER 36 OF 38 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:86586 USPATFULL

TITLE: **Pharmaceutical containing N-methylated cyclic undecapeptides**
 INVENTOR(S): **Stuchlik, Milan, Opava, Czech Republic**
Pavelek, Zdenek, Opava, Czech Republic
Markovic, Lubos, Opava, Czech Republic
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): **Galena, a.s., Czech Republic (non-U.S. corporation)**

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|---------------------|----------------|------|--------------------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5670478 | | 19970923 |
| | WO 9405312 | | 19940317 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1995-387914 | | 19950222 (8) |
| | WO 1993-CZ22 | | 19930903 |
| | | | 19950222 PCT 371 date |
| | | | 19950222 PCT 102(e) date |

| | NUMBER | DATE |
|-----------------------|--|----------|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | CS 1992-2770 | 19920907 |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | |
| FILE SEGMENT: | Granted | |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Tsang, Cecilia J. | |
| ASSISTANT EXAMINER: | Borin, Michael | |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Zarley, McKee, Thomte, Voorhees, & Sease | |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 6 | |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 1 | |
| NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: | 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s) | |
| LINE COUNT: | 568 | |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Medical preparations (drugs) containing N-methylated cyclic undecapeptides, especially for internal use, characterized by the presence of 0.1 to 20 weight parts of compounds from the group of cyclosporins (A), 0.3 to 60 weight parts of emulsifier (B) containing anhydromanitol oleylether and/or lactoglyceride and/or citroglyceride, 0.1 to 10 weight parts of emulsion stabilizer (C) containing aluminium-magnesium hydroxy-stearate as a lipogel and 0.2 to 40 weight parts of a solvent (D) composed of 1,4: 3,6-dianhydro-2,5-di-O-methyl-D-glucitol and/or 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidone and/or ethanol, with the ratio A:B being equal to 1:05-1:30.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT 85411-32-1, Axol c62
 (pharmaceutical preps. contg. N-methylated cyclic undecapeptides and)

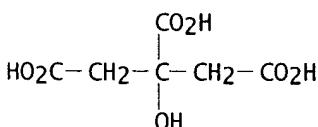
RN 85411-32-1 USPATFULL

CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy-, ester with 1,2,3-propanetriol 2-hydroxypropanoate monoctadecanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

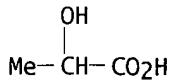
CM 1

CRN 77-92-9

CMF C6 H8 O7



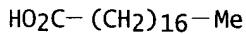
CM 2

CRN 50-21-5
CMF C3 H6 O3

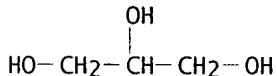
CM 3

CRN 31566-31-1
CMF C21 H42 O4
CCI IDS
CDES 8:ID

CM 4

CRN 57-11-4
CMF C18 H36 O2

CM 5

CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3

L154 ANSWER 37 OF 38

USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:

92:103125 USPATFULL

TITLE:

Polyanhydrides of **oligomerized** unsaturated
aliphatic acids

INVENTOR(S):

Domb, Abraham J., Baltimore, MD, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

Nova Pharmaceutical Corporation, Baltimore, MD, United
States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER KIND DATE

----- ----- -----

PATENT INFORMATION:

US 5171812 19921215

APPLICATION INFO.:

US 1990-467635 19900119 (7)

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Utility

FILE SEGMENT:

Granted

PRIMARY EXAMINER:

Schofer, Joseph L.

ASSISTANT EXAMINER:

Sarafin, N.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Kilpatrick & Cody

NUMBER OF CLAIMS:

13

EXEMPLARY CLAIM:

1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 654

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A polyanhydride suitable for use as a matrix material in controlled delivery devices polymerized from monomers of the general formula:
 ##STR1## wherein R, R', and R" are the same or a different aliphatic chain of C._{sub.1} to C._{sub.20} or hydrogen; m, n, and p are integers from 0 and 20; y is 0 or 1; and, if y is 0, one of R or R' is not H.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT 138322-42-6P 138322-45-9P 138322-46-0P

(prepn. of, as matrix, for sustained-release drugs)

RN 138322-42-6 USPATFULL

CN Decanedioic acid, polymer with (9Z)-9-octadecenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 112-80-1

CMF C18 H34 O2

CDES 2:Z

Double bond geometry as shown.



CM 2

CRN 111-20-6

CMF C10 H18 O4

 $\text{HO}_2\text{C} - (\text{CH}_2)_8 - \text{CO}_2\text{H}$

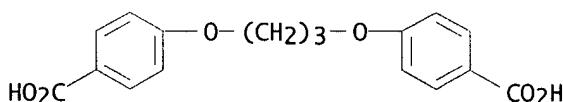
RN 138322-45-9 USPATFULL

CN Decanedioic acid, polymer with (9Z)-9-octadecenoic acid and
 4,4'-(1,3-propanediylbis(oxy))bis[benzoic acid] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 3753-81-9

CMF C17 H16 O6



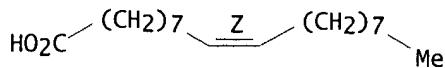
CM 2

CRN 112-80-1

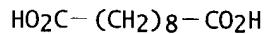
CMF C18 H34 O2

CDES 2:Z

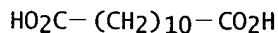
Double bond geometry as shown.



CM 3

CRN 111-20-6
CMF C10 H18 04RN 138322-46-0 USPATFULL
CN Dodecanedioic acid, polymer with (9Z)-9-octadecenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

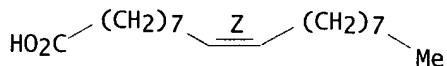
CM 1

CRN 693-23-2
CMF C12 H22 04

CM 2

CRN 112-80-1
CMF C18 H34 O2
CDES 2:Z

Double bond geometry as shown.



L154 ANSWER 38 OF 38 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 89:100686 USPATFULL
TITLE: Poly(propylene glycol fumarate) compositions for
biomedical applications
INVENTOR(S): Domb, Abraham J., 6410 Elray Dr., Baltimore, MD, United
States 21209

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|---------------------|----------------|------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 4888413 | | 19891219 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1988-142471 | | 19880111 (7) |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | | |
| FILE SEGMENT: | Granted | | |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Kight, John | | |
| ASSISTANT EXAMINER: | Acquah, S. A. | | |

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Kilpatrick & Cody

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 36

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

LINE COUNT: 1461

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention are highly reproducible poly(propylene glycol fumarate) compositions having a controlled end group ratio and range of molecular weights with minimal low molecular weight and excessively high molecular weight fractions, and methods for their manufacture. These compositions, having a preferred weight average molecular weight (Mw) of between about 500 and 3000 and a number average molecular weight (Mn) of between about 300 and 2000, are especially useful in biomedical applications such as in bone cements and tissue implants or glues. In the preferred embodiment, the polymer is prepared from propylene glycol (PG) and fumaric acid (FA) by one of three methods: melt polymerization using non-volatile starting materials; step polymerization where in each step the polymer is increased by the addition of two groups to the polymer ends; or under reaction conditions maintained so that only the condensation byproduct, water, is removed during the reaction, thereby keeping the ratio between PG and FA constant. Variations of the PPF polymers include polymers with increased sensitivity to hydrolysis through incorporation of lactic acid groups into the polymer and polymers formed from maleic acid, maleic anhydride, citraconic acid or citraconic anhydride.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT 128996-39-4P

(prepn. of, for prosthetics)

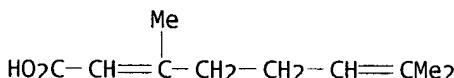
RN 128996-39-4 USPATFULL

CN 2,6-Octadienoic acid, 3,7-dimethyl-, polymer with 2,5-furandione and 1,2-propanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 459-80-3

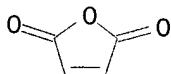
CMF C10 H16 O2



CM 2

CRN 108-31-6

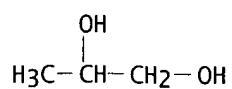
CMF C4 H2 O3



CM 3

CRN 57-55-6

CMF C3 H8 O2



=> file home
FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:06:48 ON 28 MAR 2003